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THE POLITICAL ADVENTURES OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

III.—From 1837 to 1852.

(*Fortnightly Review for June.*)

Lord Beaconsfield's political adventures have three stages. The first, extending from 1826 to 1837, exhibits his beginnings in literature and politics, and shows how he struggled with reluctant constituencies until at last he forced his way into the House of Commons. It is really the most important of all, for in it the man was formed and displayed, and the peculiarities of his character and genius were disclosed with less restraint than afterwards. He gambolled with unchecked license. The fierce play of an untamed nature gave itself free vent. Afterwards, Lord Beaconsfield found it necessary to clothe himself in parliamentary, official, and social decorum. Only now and then in the wild sallies and still oftener in the demure smile, do we see that the man is in disguise. Still, every now and then the aboriginal savage looks through his eyes, and occasionally shrieks in his voice, and displays itself in his excited gestures. The impish "nature breaks at seasons through the gilded pale." The next period is compressed within the years from 1837 to 1852. It records Lord Beaconsfield's struggles in the House of Commons to parliamentary toleration, to parliamentary recognition, to parliamentary eminence, through the spokesmanship first of a rather ridiculous coterie, then of an angry faction, and afterwards of an organized party, raising him into office, and the ministerial leadership in the House of Commons. Lord Beaconsfield began by wearing the livery of Peel; he then, with ribbons in his hat and tabor in his mouth, masqueraded as a rural Swain, dancing with his young England companions round a Maypole; and finally in the breeches and top-boots of a stage squire, smacked his hunting whip against his thigh, denounced the villainy of the traitor Peel, who had deceived him and other simple minded country gentlemen into a belief that he was a Protectionist, and a friend of the land and of the corn laws, while he was nothing but a manufacturer and free-trader. Lord Beaconsfield's rapid changes of costume and character resemble those of the elder and younger Mathews in some of their startling transformations. The third period of his political adventures, in which England now has the perilous honour and excitement of living, is that of his official and ex-official life. It extends from the year 1852 to this present month of June, 1878, and probably will extend considerably beyond it. It is really that which most interests the world: but the second period, which engages us now, must first be rapidly surveyed.

The year 1837 then saw Mr. Disraeli fairly launched in the career in which for more than forty years he has played a conspicuous, and for thirty of those forty, a distinguished, and on some questions, a decisive part. The law, since altered, required that a new parliament shall be summoned on the accession of a new sovereign; and he was a member of the first House of Commons that met under the reign of Queen Victoria. He had been elected for Maidstone. He won this victory not over his old enemies the Whigs, but over his former friends and allies, the Radicals, defeating the veteran Colonel Perronet Thompson. This Barrabas preference on the part of the Kentish borough has since been stood for by wiser elections to subsequent parliaments. Such triumphs of the socialist and the adventurer over the man of pure and public purpose, of fixed principle, and of reasoned convictions, are, however, incidents of public life too common and natural to attract much attention. It has been Lord Beaconsfield's purpose in life to advance himself, and he has succeeded. It was the purpose of Colonel Perronet Thompson to advance the doctrines which he believed to be true, and to promote the reforms which he deemed to be necessary. Both have had the triumph which they most coveted. Each illustrates the value of singleness of purpose, be the purpose good or evil, in public or in private life. It is natural to desire that a man who promotes a great cause shall also promote himself. But the conditions of human life and character do not often allow of this double victory, and the man who has this twofold aim in view is not likely to realise either part of it. Usually he must either sacrifice himself to his cause, or his cause to himself. To desire to be disinterested and rewarded is a state of mind logically contradictory but in practice too easily and too frequently realized. To strive only for principles, and to reap place and power, titles and decorations, public honour and popular gratitude, is a combination very flattering to that inward eye which is the bliss of mediative and ambitious solitude. The internal delight of satisfied virtue, and the gratified vanity of external honours, are scarcely to be had together except in the fanciful forecast of a sentimental virtue veiling personal greed. The man who has no cause but himself, and the man who, if we may say so, has no self but his cause, are alone likely to reach the goal that they set before them. The men who are a little for virtue and a great deal for themselves will probably end by being all for themselves, and so sink into the first class. The men who are too virtuous to be unscrupulous, but not virtuous enough to lose sight of themselves, will probably share the misfortune of the dog that courses two hares at once. Lord Beaconsfield has had one steady and consistent purpose through life; and, to use Burke's expression, he has varied his means in order to preserve the essential unity of his end. To climb ever higher and higher, to fix more and more steadily the public gaze, to wield power, to receive and distribute honours, to be the talk of his coterie of England, of Europe, of the world, has been his aim, and in this he has succeeded. No career ever illustrated more remarkably the virtues, if they be such apart from the ends to which they are directed, of steady and unshaken purpose, of perseverance, patience, and audacity, of the skill which knows when to wait and when to act. Lord Beaconsfield is the great modern professor and practitioner in its personal application of that doctrine of opportunism, which Peel, in its more legitimate political aspects, made a system in England, and to which the tactics of M. Gambetta have given a name in France. The debauching effect of the French Empire, even upon such opponents as the Republican leader of France, is to be seen in his undisguised admiration for Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield, who had been alternately a Tory-Radical, and a Radical-Tory, as convenience might dictate, appeared at Maidstone as a simple Conservative. For the next six or seven years of his life he can best be described by a term which had not then taken its place in political nomenclature. He was a Peelite, though not of course in the later meaning of the word, in which it denoted a school of political doctrine and practice. He was a Peelite in a more personal sense, such as that in which the "gallant, gay domestics" of High Life below Stairs assume the names, as they wear the livery, of the noblemen and gentlemen on whom they condescend to wait. His insight into personal character enabled him to single out the really capable man of his age. His perception of political tendencies led him to recognise that the hour was bringing his opportunity to the man; and he flung himself into the current which was carrying place and power, and meaner things and persons with it, to the feet of Peel. The impatience and alsarmed prejudices of William IV. had anticipated matters. But the extraordinary skill and address with which Sir Robert Peel in 1834—5, had maintained himself as the Minister of a minority, imposed by the royal pleasure upon a hostile Parliament and country, only showed that the approaching time had not yet arrived. It illustrated all the more signally the unrivalled ascendancy of the man. Curiously enough, it has fallen to Lord Beaconsfield to display more than once a somewhat similar power at the leader of a Government in a minority, before showing what he could do as a Prime Minister with an undisputed majority behind him. In 1835 Lord Beaconsfield had addressed one of the letters of Runnymede to Sir Robert Peel. It is characteristic of the upholsterer and ornamental gardener in the present Prime Minister, that his expressions of almost adoring confidence in a man are mingled with expressions of admiration of the big house and well laid-out grounds in which Sir Robert Peel spent his retirement. Lord Beaconsfield does not hate Persian displays or love a Sabine farm. A great man not clothed in purple and fine linen, nor faring sumptuously every day, a great man moderately housed and attended, is to him scarcely a great man at all. "The halls and bowers of Drayton; those gardens and that library where you have realised the romance of Verulam and where you enjoy the lettered ease that Temple loved," rouse the ingenuous enthusiast to a rapturous eloquence which shows that George Robins need not have lacked a successor if Lord Beaconsfield had had anything but himself to put up to auction. These things are as essential to his image of Sir Robert Peel as the panoply of "your splendid talents and your spotless character." Sir Robert Peel was declared to be like the Knight of Rhodes" in Schiller's heroic ballad, "the only hope of a suffering isle." The letter is a lyrical invocation, a sort of prose-parody on the ode in which Horace compared Augustus to Jupiter, to the equal discredit of the God, the Emperor, and the poet. Lord Beaconsfield saw that the opportunity of Peel and of the Conservative party was coming, and he lost no time in proclaiming himself on the side of the winners.

The electioneering addresses at Maidstone were couched in the same vein as the letters of Runnymede. That personal and political hatred of the Whigs, which is one of the few things in which he has been consistent, is freely expressed. Lord Beaconsfield perceived that they were a declining and perishing party, though they still had a name to live, and persisted in existence from mere continuance. As a tree, whose roots are decaying in the earth, still for a season puts forth leaves and flowers, and sometimes bears good fruit, so the Whigs have for a generation produced useful measures. But practically their work was done in 1832. The Reform Bill, which was their greatest achievement, destroyed them as well as the abuses at which it was aimed. The conditions of political existence were wholly changed; and in these altered conditions the Wing party could not flourish. It is unjust to deny the genuineness of their Liberalism and the value of their services to Liberalism. Under the political conditions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the contest against the despotism of the later Stuarts, and against the pretensions of George III. to magnify the prerogatives and personal power of the Crown, could be waged with success only by the great houses. An oligarchical character was therefore almost of necessity impressed upon the defence of the principles of the constitution. The three statesmen whom, after Bolingbroke and Wyndham, Lord Beconsfield most admires, are Chatham, Shelburne, and the younger Pitt. He eulogises their Liberal doctrines with respect to constitutional liberty, to freedom of trade, and Parliamentary reform, as genuine Torvism. But they derived those doctrine from Whigs traditions in the first case, to which in the two latter must be added the influence of Adam Smith's writings, and of personal intercourse with the Nonconformists Price and Priestly. There was nothing in Toryism to make Chatham and Shelburne advocates of American freedom, nor to make Shelburne and the younger Pitt defenders of free-trade. The men whom Lord Beaconsfield calls Tories were known in their own time more correctly as Chatham Whigs, that is to say, they were scarcely Whigs at all. They tried, with a zeal though a premature and inopportune wisdom, a wisdom therefore rather of speculation than of practice, to be Liberals without being Whigs. Chatham was strong enough in virtue of his wonderful ascendancy of personal character, and of his transcendent success in foreign policy and the conduct of our European wars to hold his own against both the Crown and the great families. Shelburne [illegible] and to some extent in practice, an advanced Liberal [illegible] modern type, obliged to strengthen himself by the support of the Crown against Whig oligarchy, and as theory often follows practice, he was led to formulate doctrines of a patriot king ruling independently of parties, which brought him dangerously near to the insidious Tory democracy of Bolingbroke. The domestic factions into which the French Revolution divided English parties made Pitt, who never was a Tory, the head of a Tory government and the agent of a Tory policy. But in all that does these men most honour, in all that makes party zealotry anxious to claim the sanction of their names, they were only not Whigs, because they were something more and better than Whigs. They were Liberals of a more modern type, endeavouring to emancipate themselves too soon from the conditions under which alone Liberal policy was possible in the eighteenth century. They were thus drawn into dangerous alliances with Tory principle of personal rule, and in the case of Pitt into a Tory policy both in home and foreign politics. The Whigs were an oligarchical party, because the great families opposed the only organization by which the pretensions of the Crown could be effectually combated, and the principles established in 1689, could be defended against the Court and against Church-and-king mobs.

This strange combination of oligarchical rule and liberal principle, inevitable and useful though it was, had done its work in 1832. From that time it became an anachronism and an offence. A century and a half of struggle under these conditions has ineffaceably stamped its character upon the Whig aristocracy. A Whig is a Liberal who believes that Liberal principles can be only asserted under the guardianship and by the representatives of certain old families. He imports the historic conditions of the eighteenth century into the nineteenth. He does not perceive that the Reform Act of 1832 in part, and that of 1867 almost completely, abolished him and that modern Liberalism, whether it be moderate or advanced, exist under conditions involving his transformation or his departure from the political scene. The hot-house protection of an oligarchical party needful to the delicate plant of constitutional freedom, is simply a hindrance to the health and development of the vigorous tree. The great noble in politics must share the fate of the patron in literature. The Whigs deserve that historic honour and political gratitude which Lord Beaconsfield denies them. But the doom which falls on those who have done their work, though it may have been a noble one, cannot be avoided. If, however, the aristocratic patronage of Liberal principles is obsolete, the equal service of Liberals of every class, patrician or plebeian to the common cause is still to be desired. The principle of exclusion directed against men of rank and lineage would of course be as absurd as the principle of exclusion asserted by them. There is little danger in the present constitution of English society that any such proscription will be attempted. Name and birth and wealth will always have something more than their proper advantage if any advantage be proper in English political life. If anything could revive Lord Beaconsfield's pet aversion, the Venetian oligarchy, it would be the re-establishment of that personal power of the Crown of which he has alomst always been the advocate in theory, and which he seem s inclined to assert in practice. But the popular power does not now need to shelter itself, like the towns of the Middle Ages, in the shadow of some feudal castle. It is not for Lord Beaconsfield to bring us back to the obsolete struggles of the time of Anne and of the first three Georges. England is no longer merely the spectatress, or the stake, of the game for ascendancy, played by monarchy and aristocracy.

The principal charge which Lord Beaconsfield has made against the Whigs is their indifference to the interests and feelings of the poor. The Condition-of-England question did not occupy them. No imputation is more certainly devoid of truth. The great characteristic of English politics since the passing of the Reform Act is the part which social politics have played in it. Either in principle or in actual fact the disputes of generations had been settled during the years which immediately preceded, or in those which closely followed, the great measure of 1832. Religious liberty, involving in its further development religious equality, won the victory which was sure to carry all the rest with it, when the Tests and Corporation Acts were repealed, and Catholic Emancipation was achieved. The system on which Ireland must be governed was decided when the latter measure was passed, and it was further acknowledged in the unsectarian character of the National System of Education established in Ireland. The unsuccessful Appropriation Clause contained in principle Irish re-establishment; and the Civil Marriages Act was a further extension of the ecclesiastical principle by the secular in human affairs. The ascendancy of the democratic principle in the constitution, though yet waiting its accomplishment, had the promise of its fulfilment in the Reform Act of 1832. The Poor Relief Act, notwithstanding its imputed harshness, proclaimed to the poor the doctrine of energy and self-reliance, and emancipated them from a degrading and servile dependence on the alms of the rich. The legislation of Huskisson contained within it the germs of that passing of Free Trade, which has since been more completely developed than any other acknowledged principle in our legislation. The Municipal Corporations Act established local self-government, though it did not apply it completely and universally or thoroughly. The final severance, at the accession of the Queen, of the Crown of Hanover from that of England, was the pledge of a disentanglement from European projects and alliances, and symbolized the substitution of an insular for a continental policy in foreign affairs.

The Queen succeeded to an era of settled questions, of questions settled that is in principle, though their development and application still had to be contended for. Hence the calm and steady progress which has been the characteristic hitherto of her forty years' reign. The force of facts, that practical logic which may be disputed but cannot be long disobeyed, made Conservative as well as Liberal governments, Peel as well as Melbourne and Russell, the heads and instruments of that progress. The Reform Act, and the measures of civil, religious, and commercial freedom which immediately preceded and followed, called a new England into existence; and the first business of those who had created or discovered it was to survey the country, and trace what manner of land is was on which they were about to enter. Hitherto it had been a *terra incognita* to those who ruled it. Its new rulers did their best to find out what it was like. This was the period when according to Sydney Smith, "the whole earth was in fact in commission." *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas* is the phrase in which Lord Beaconsfield a few years ago summed up his domestic policy. Systematic inquiries into the prevalence of fever in the metropolis; into the need of open spaces; into the practice of interment in towns; into the conditions of the labouring classes, first in England and Wales, and afterwards in Scotland; into the employment of women and chidren in mines; the reduction of the hours of labour in factories; grants-in-aid of education:—these are but some of the proofs that the health of the people physical and moral, from the first engaged the attention of the Liberal governments which ruled England during the opening years of the present reign. That they did not do more, was due in part, no doubt, to their own hesitation and infirmity, but in a greater degree still to the resistance, on most of these questions, which they met from the party to which Lord Beaconsfield attached himself. Lord Beaconsfield's attempts to represent England as governed before the Reform Act by an obligarchy indifferent to the poor, and ruled since by a plutocracy hostile to them, have about as much historic truth as we look for, or at any rate find, in his statements.

The Parliament in which Lord Beaconsfield took his seat was elected under the Whig Ministry which the failure of King William IV.'s attempt to govern by a Conservative minority in the House of Commons had restored to office with a parliamentary majority, won at the general election of 1835. Its achievements had been the Municipal Corporation Act, the Tithe Commutation Act, the General Registration Act, the reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers and of the duty on paper, the Act allowing counsel to prisoners, and a partial reform of the jail system of the country—measures one of them of the first magnitude, and others important as being the first steps taken in a direction in which large advances have been made since. Its great failure was to give effect to the motion for the appropriation to educational purposes of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church, which had brought the Whigs back to office. The Ministry itself was in 1837 practically what it had been in 1835.

The letters of Runnymede abound in compliments to its leading members, who are addressed frankly in the second person. Lord Melbourne is "the sleekest swine in epicurean sty." "Contemptible as you are," he is told—yet so-and-so, and so which we need not quote. "With the exception of an annual oration against Parliamentary Reform, your career in the House of Commons was never remarkably distinguished." "When I recall to my bewildered memory the perplexing circumstance that William Lamb is Prime Minister of England, its seems to me that I recollect with labour the crowning incident of some grotesque dream." "It is perhaps hopeless that your lordship should rouse yourself from the embraces of that Siren Dorida, to whose fatal influence you are not less a slave than our second Charles. Mr. Disrael's character of Lord Melbourne is a savage version of the well-known banter of Sidney Smith. Lord John Russell is informed: "Your character is a curious one. . . . You were born with a strong ambition and a feeble intellect." He is flattered with the statements that "your intellect produced" in succession "the feeblest tragedy in our language," "the feebest romance in our literature," and "the feebest political essay on record." Your memories of the Affairs of Europe . . . retailed in frigid sentences, a feeble compilation from the gossip of those pocket tomes of small talk which abound in French literature . . . This luckless production closed your literary career; you flung down your futile pen in incapable despair; and your feeble intellect having failed in literature, your strong ambition took refuge in politics." As an orator, "cold, inanimate, with a weak voice, and a mincing manner, the failure of your intellect was complete." Under this double disappointment, "you subsided for some years into a state of listless moroseness, which was even pitiable." "This was the period when, among your intimates, you talked of retiring from that public life in which you had not succeeded in making yourself public when you traced, like a feeble Catiline, the avenues of Holland House." "Your friends always treated you with a species of contempt." "A miniature Mokanna, you are now exhaling upon the constitution of your country. . . . all that long-hoarded venom and all those distempered humours that have for years accumulated in your petty heart, and tainted the current of your mortified life." Lord John Russell is told that he is "an infinitely small scarabæus," When the foreigner learns "that you are the leader of the House of Commons, our traveller may begin to comprehend how the Egyptians worshipped an insect."

Later in Mr. Disraeli's career, it became his cue to flatter Lord Russell as resolutely as in the letters of Runnymede he had bespattered him. In *Coningsby*, his "strong ambition" and "dark and dishonourable intrigues" are converted into "this moral intrepidity which prompts him ever to dare that which his intellect assures him is politic. He is consequently at the same time sagacious and bold in council; as an administrator, he is prompt and indefatigable." The "cold and inanimate" temperament, the "weak voice and mincing manner," "the imbecile accents that struggle for sound in the chamber echoing but a few years back with the glowing periods of Canning," become "physical deficiencies which even a demosthenic impulse could scarcely overcome." But these disadvantages detract little from the parliamentary influence of a statesman who "is experienced in debate, quick in reply, fertile in resources, takes large views, and frequently compensates for a dry and hesitating manner by the expression of those noble truths that flash across the fancy, and rise spontaneously to the lips of men of poetic temperament when addressing popular assemblies." "The noble" of the Runnymede letters, "who with a historic name and no fortune, a vast ambition and a baulked career, and soared, not to say malignant, from disappointment," offered "prime materials for the leader of a revolutionary faction," becomes one whose "private life of dignified repute," and "the antecedents of whose birth and rank," added to the personal qualities before eulogised, make the best leader the Whigs have ever had or could have." The "individual of Runnymede, who, on the principle that good vinegar is the corruption of bad wine, has been metamorphosed from an incapable author into an eminent politician," becomes in the biography of Lord George Bentinck an instance, along with Mr. Burke, "Caius Julius," and Frederick the Great of the union of preeminent capacity, both in meditation and in action. It is pretty certain that Lord Beaconsfield never thought as ill or as highly of Lord John Russell as he has at different times pretended to do. The two characters which he has drawn of this eminent statesman throw light upon his treatment of Sir Robert Peel, for whom a different fate was reserved, to be first the victim of Lord Beaconsfield's praise, and then the object of his slander—"tooth that poisons as it bites."

We need not quote further flowers of speech from the garlands of compliments with which Lord Beaconsfield crowned the smaller members of the Whig cabinet which he found in power when he entered Parliament in 1337. But it may be interesting to recall some of the compliments which he addressed to Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston is described as a minister who has maintained himself in power "in spite of the contempt of a whole nation." "Our language commands no expression of scorn which has not been exhausted in the celebration of your character, there is no conceivable idea of degradation which has not been at some period or another associated with your career." He is congratulated on "that dexterity which has never deserted you, and which seems a happy compound of the smartness of an attorney's clerk and the intrigue of a Greek of the lower empire." Lord Palmerston's parliamentary shortcomings are attributed rather to "a want of breeding than to a deficiency of self-esteem. The leader of the Wing Oppsition was wont to say. . . . . that your lordship reminded him of a favourite footman on easy terms with his mistress." The qualities exhibited in these elegant extracts are those which Lord Beaconsfield offered for sale, as he stood idle in the political market-place because as yet no man had hired him. These gifts of political scurrility he brought with him into the House of Commons. He had shown them before in his encounters with O'Connell, and he was afterwards to display them in his tirades against Sir Robert Peel, at this period the subject of his unbounded eulogy.

The beginning of Lord Beaconsfield's parliamentary career did not give much promise of the distinction he has since obtained. We need not tell the old story of the failure of his first speech, and of the verified prediction of subsequent success which it contained. That was rather a cry of anguish, the breathing of "a hope which was too like despair for patience to smother," than an expression of reasonable and manly self-confidence, which in such circumstances would have waited for the event, rather than have vaunted itself in prospective braggadocio. Lord Beaconsfield discovered that he was a stranger in the House of Commons; and, with the instinct of an intelligent foreigner, he set himself to learn the language and to acquire the usages of this strange community in which he found himself, and in which he was determined to push his fortunes. He spoke with moderate success on some of the principal topics that occupied this Parliament, working with the regular Opposition headed by Sir Robert Peel, but not taking a prominent part in it. The organized warfare of regular parties was not at that time suited to Mr. Disraeli's genius, which was then of the guerilla order. He went with what has since been called the "Front Opposition Bench," in resisting Lord John Russell's measures, without much discrimination as to their character. He spoke against the grants-in-aid of education, and against the Repeal of the Corn Laws, with respect to which and to Free-trade generally he followed the changing tactics and adapted himself to the growing Liberalism of Sir Robert Peel.

His most remarkable avowal was his declaration, which had some boldness and generosity, of sympathy with the Chartists, though he disapproved of the Charter. Lord Beaconsfield has shown from time to time imaginative sensitiveness for the sufferings of the poor, and an understanding of the motives which impelled the Chartist agitation. In *Sybil* we have the expressions of this sympathy, as in *Lothair* there is certainly an intelligent understanding, which seems to betray a covert liking for the revolutionary projects and leaders of the continent. A very little change in circumstances, or perhaps, we should rather say, a slight but vital modification of character, might have made Lord Beaconsfield the ally of Fergus O'Connor and the partisan of Mazzini. The hand which drew Walter Gerard and Stephen Morley, and Sybil herself, which sketched Mirandola and Captain Bruges and Theodora, the Marianne and the National Convention and the Fenian Brotherhood, is not that of a coarse caricaturist and assailant. There is a good deal of true insight and of kindly appreciation in Lord Beaconsfield's sketches of men and organizations who to the vulgar and scared rich are objects at once of terror and contempt. But the thing never goes beyond an artistic sentiment. Chartists and Mazzinists are to him picturesque figures in a drama. There is as little that is moral in his feelings towards them, as in a sensitiveness to music. Lord Beaconsfield's fatal love of rank and wealth and power has made him always more ready to use the prejudices of their possessors for his own political advancement, than to combat them in the interests of persons and classes for whose sufferings he has shown in his novels and in his speeches a literary and oratorical tenderness, and whose aims he has understood and considerately interpreted. Acts of personal kindness are attributed to him, as in the case of the Chartist poet, Thomas Cooper, and we are glad to believe in their genuineness. The words of kindly compassion which Lord Beaconsfield gives to Mr. Smith O'Brien, in his life of Lord George Bentinck, are creditable to him. He can understand motives and characters which break loose from routine, even into hare-brained and Quixotic enterprises. Lord Beaconsfield could write a description of Mazzini, under the name of Mirandola, which even his friends might accept; but he vilified Mazzini in his own name and character, and pursued him in the persons of his friends in the House of Commons. He could make heroes of the Chartist leaders and respectable enthusiasts of Fenian head-centres, but he poured contempt on the obsolete advocates of stale sedition in Parliament. The fine and generous qualities which are not absent from Lord Beaconsfield's writings, are the weightiest condemnation of his public conduct. So far as practical politics are concerned, Lord Beaconsfield's sympathy for the sufferings of the poor, and his intelligence of their aims, even when most vain and mischievous, does little more than furnish a basis for his denunciations of Whig indifference to these things.

(*To be continued.*)

AUSTRIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION

VIENNA, May 30.

At to-day's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation in committee, Count Andrassy declared himself ready to answer immediately any questions that might be put to him, and accordingly Herr Csernatony asked whether the meeting of the Congress was definitely fixed for June 11, and whether the Minister was informed of the result of the latest negotiations between England and Russia. In reply Count Andrassy said that Germany who had undertaken the rôle of mediator in so far as she had brought about a direct understanding between England and Russia, was the first to address an inquiry to the Vienna Cabinet as to what would be a suitable date for the meeting of the Congress. He (Count Andrassy) replied that he was at the disposal of the German Government from the 11th of June. This answer was communicated by Germany to the other Powers, but, nevertheless, nothing positive had been fixed. However, even though the day were not yet agreed upon, there was a well founded prospect that the Congress would assemble in a short time. Of the result of the Anglo-Russian negotiations he knew nothing, but he was of opinion that no agreement would be entered into between England and Russia which might damage the interests of Austro-Hungary in any way. In answer to some questions of Count Apponyi, the Minister said that the intervention of Germany consisted in considering it necessary before the meeting of a Congress to draw certain limits between the English and Russian forces collected at Constantinople. Germany made no proposal whatever on this point, but succeeded in effecting this result—that the two interested Powers were placed in direct communication with each other. In answer to some remarks of Herr Szechen, Count Andrassy stated that what he had said in regard to the national relations of the new Bulgaria, mainly refer to the fact that a new State would be founded there, involving the open suppression of the Greek element. Referring to the opinion expressed by Herr Szechen, that the national and ethnographical question should only be touched upon with the greatest caution by Austria, Count Andrassy declared with emphasis that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy existed on the basis of historical development—*garde quiy touche*. He had made Russia acquainted with his views upon the Treaty of San Stefano with the utmost frankness, and since then replies had repeatedly come from Russia, but none had as yet been received which reconciled their divergent views. The Minister, replying further to an interpellation of Herr Szirak, said that the points to which he had yesterday referred by no means exhausted all those in the Treaty of Peace which involved the interests of Austria. The case of Roumania, the freedom of the Danube, the interests of Austria in connection with her trade and means of communication in the East, he had not mentioned yesterday simply because he pre-supposed them to be obviously important. The partial employment of the credit would be necessary, even though the Congress led to a result, because the execution of the decisions of the Congress, and especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the Austrian frontiers, might meet with difficulties. The reconstitution of the East could not be carried out without difficulties, even if the Powers were entirely at one on this point. With regard to the occupation of Ada Kaleh by Austria, Count Andrassy said that this step had been undertaken in accordance with an understanding with the Porte, and the occupation would continue until the Congress had decided the fate of this island. The negotiations respecting the Bosnian refugees had not yet terminated. In answer to a further inquiry, Count Andrassy stated that Austria had made no counter proposals in respect to Bulgaria, but had reserved to herself the right of speaking on the matter on the occasion of the conclusion of peace.

The committee then adopted, without amendment, the Budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

THE MEETING OF THE CONGRESS.

Count Schouvaloff's mission to St. Petersburg may now be said to have terminated successfully, and the Congress may be expected to meet about June 11. The information brought back by His Excellency has been considered with satisfactory results at several meetings of the British Cabinet, and on May 27 both Houses of Parliament were informed that "the prospects of a Congress being held have materially improved."

It is now manifest to those in a position to judge—although nothing is absolutely settled, says the *Telegraph* of May 27—that the Congress will meet; and we venture to affirm that very few days of June will have elapsed before Berlin witnesses its assembling. Public opinion has expected such an issue with increasing confidence during the last few days, nor would the auguries drawn from the passage of events fail to be confirmed if diplomacy could reveal all it knows. We go further than the assertion that the meeting of the Congress at the Germam capital may be looked for very shortly. Indeed, we do not hesitate to declare that when it is convened the basis of its deliberations will be the clear principle laid down in Lord Salisbury's despatch; and that the San Stefano Treaty will be brought for discussion *en entier* before the signatory Powers. The exact phraseology in which this act of concession will be couched by Russia may still have to be stated and accepted; and the formula by which the Powers are invited to the European Council may go far to obviate any possible difficulty as to this particular question; but these are details respecting which it would be premature to indulge in surmise or anticipation. Upon such subordinate points it is enough to remark that no desire exists, or has ever existed, to subject Russia to any unnecessary humiliation, nor need it be doubted that the effective recognition of the justice and force of the British demand which will now be accorded must answer all practical objects without too painful a form of surrender on the part of the Czar. So long as His Imperial Majesty is seen to take a right and reasonable view regarding the necessities of the situation, and to show plainly that the attempt to "modify European treaties and to affect general and British interests" by separate action is abandoned, England will receive with consideration and respect the evidences of a wiser mind on the part of the Russian Government.

Writing a day later the same journal states that the invitations for the Congress have actually been issued, and that June 3 is named as the first day of meeting. The wording of the Circular sent from the German capital invites the Powers to send representatives to Berlin for the purpose of discussing the San Stefano terms; and just as anyone who takes a seat at a dinner table sits down to dine, so Russia, in accepting the German formula of invitation to discuss all the terms of her treaty, consents to have them discussed. Thus by the simplest of methods the stipulations will come *en entier* before Europe, and nobody's susceptibilities will be hurt. With regard to the *personnel* of the Congress, Lord Lyons will, we believe, represent Great Britain, Count Schouvaloff Russia, and Count Andrassy Austria; but, as there must be some preliminary work to be transacted, the real business of the Congress may not be entered upon until some days have elapsed. The documents brought from St. Petersburg by Count Schouvaloff, which have led to this promising change in the situation, bear on the preliminary discussion between two only of the Powers concerned, so that much remains to be debated as regards Austrian and other views. What was impracticable in Europe and inadmissible in Asia from the British view has been the subject of certain explanations and understandings; the rest, including Bessarabia and the indemnity question, remains to be arranged.

According to a Vienna correspondent, the propositions which Count Schouvaloff took back with him to London, and which appear to have been accepted possibly after undergoing some slight modifications, are these:—

The limits of the new Bulgarian province to extend to the southern slope of the Balkans from Burghas, including Philippopolis, over the River Struma as far as Vranja. Tatar Bazardjik, though not mentioned, would probably be included. Russia consents to leave Batoum to Turkey on condition that England does not object to the Danube fortresses being demolished. Russia further proposes, probably at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck, that throughout the Treaty of San Stefano the word "Europe" shall be substituted for that of "Russia," excepting in the stipulations concerning the war indemnity. This alone would suffice to give the whole agreement a European instead of an exclusively Russian character. The questions regarding Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, the war indemnity, &c., to be left entirely to the Congress.

Although the meeting of the Congress is still generally considered to be certain (says a contemporary on May 29), the tone of many of to-day's telegrams is not so sanguine as to its result as some recent despatches.

A portion of the Russian press is protesting against the modifications in the San Stefano Treaty to which the Russian Government is supposed to have consented, and there is said to be a strong secret opposition to Count Schouvaloff in high official circles, although as yet this opposition has had little success. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, on the other hand, warns its readers against "alarmist rumours." Berlin telegrams state that Lord Odo Russell had an interview with the Emperor William on May 28 relative to the Congress, and that from explanations given by Lord Odo Russel it is believed that the English Government are satisfied with the Russian concessions. The departure of the Emperor for Ems, which had been fixed for June 11, has, it is added, been deferred in view of the probable assembling of the Congress. The *Political Correspondence* publishes news from Constantinople stating that the Porte has in readiness two documents, which it proposes first of all to communicate to the friendly Powers, and afterwards to lay before the Congress; the first giving an account of the difficulties under which the Treaty of San Stefano was signed, the second containing an elaborate programe of the reforms to be introduced in the Ottoman Empire.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German Government has not yet issued formal invitations to the Congress, but it is about to do so. All that the Imperial Government has hitherto done has been to address confidential inquiries to the several Powers to ascertain if they are disposed to attend a Congress. Several Governments have still to reply to these qustions. Prince Bismarck has been advised by his physicians not to take part in the proceedings of the Congress, on the ground that the debates are likely to excite him beyond what he can bear. But it is expected that he will attend at the close of the proceedings, so as to be formally a party to the Congress.

Some delay has been rendered necessary in the assembling of the Congress (says the *Telegraph* of May 30) by the many minor points requiring adjustment, and it is now found difficult or impossible to commence proceedings on June 3, the day originally named. It has been arranged, therefore, that the delegates of the signatory States shall come together on June 11, and Berlin will be the place of meeting. The various reports spread to the effect that the preliminary steps had yet to be taken, refer only, so far as they deserve notice, to the formal summons which will be issued when all is settled. The confidential and essential communications have already been made, and the rest is matter of mere ceremony.

It is stated in a Berlin telegram that preparations for the sittings of the Congress are being made in the late Palace Radziwill, Prince Bismarck's new official residence. It is reported that Russia will be represented by Count Schouvaloff, France by M. Waddington, Italy by Count Corti, and Austria by Count Andrassy.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on May 29 says:—

It seems that after Count Schouvaloff's arrival in London there was a moment when the prospects of an agreement appeared very doubtful, but the obstacle has since been removed, and the hopes of a pacific solution become stronger every day. There are still, however, grave apprehensions. Though it may be taken as certain that the Congress will meet at an early date, it is by no means certain that it will be possible to conciliate all conflicting interests, and it is feared here that meanwhile a dangerous crisis may be produced by the war party at Constantinople. To lessen this danger, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg withdrew General Ignatieff and appointed Prince Lobanoff in his place, and now broad hints are being thrown out that the British Government might give some corresponding proof of its pacific disposition.

The *Eastern Budget* publishes the following letter from its Vienna correspondent, dated May 25:—

It is the unanimous opinion here that if, as now seems probable, the Congress should meet, this will be a most brilliant diplomatic triumph for England, as there is no case recorded in history where a nation has obtained so great a result with so relatively small a display of force. What greatly enhances the credit of this achievement is the European character of the questions for which England has staked her prestige—thereby silencing those with whom the selfishness of English Policy was a byword. As for Austria-Hungary, she cannot but look forward to such a result with the greatest satisfaction, for she has from the beginning held the view that a Congress would be the best means of settling the question raised by the Russo-Turkish war. It was Austria-Hungary who first raised objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, which, proceeding as they did from an empire which has at its disposal a million soldiers, could hardly have been disregarded. The objections afterwards urged by Lord Salisbury in Circular bore a striking likeness to those of Count Andrassy; and it is probable that Russia would not have occupied a more favourable position at the Congress two months ago than she is likely to do now, while Europe would have been spared the commercial distress and the increased armaments occasioned by this period of suspense. The concurrence of Austrian and English interests in the East makes it highly improbable that at the Congress these two Powers should, by their disunion, promote the interests of Russia. On the Bulgarian question, for instance, the views of England and Austria are identical; and they both attach more importance to it than to the question of Bessarabia. Austria would have no objection, too, to the independence of Roumania, which is more desirable for Austrian interests than her former relations with the Porte. The greatest difficulties will arise in regard to the position of Servia, Montenegro, and the intervening territories. Servia's ambition would only be fostered by independence or a small accession of territory; and it is to be feared that while the rest of Eastern Europe was at peace, she would incessantly promote disturbances, which would no longer be directed against Turkey but against Austria. A similar course would be followed by Montenegro if it were remodelled according to the Treaty of San Stefano: and Bosnia and Herzegovina, even with the best administration in the world, would still be the objects of the covetousness of Servian politicians. As to Montenegro, there is no disposition here to admit the usefulness or the necessity of making her a naval State, though she would receive from Austria all the consideration due to the bravery of her people and the special favour with which she is regarded by the Russian Court; and the other questions may, it is thought, be safely left to the decision of the Congress.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says the following are the Austrian conditions, already transmitted to the English Cabinet, which Count Andrassy will lay before the Congress:—

I. The restrictions of the Bulgarian frontiers, together with radical changes in the form and mode of government. 2. The compensation destined for Servian co-operation with Russia must be reduced to a minimum, with no Servian acquisitions on the Danube. 3. Montenegro must be contented with a territorial acquisition to Bojana river and with Spizza. 4. The Bulgarian fortresses must not be left in Russian occupation as proposed. 5. The retrocession of Bessarabia is a question to be decided by a Russo-Roumanian commission, with a ratification of frontiers. 6. The repatriation of the Bosnian fugitives is to be carried out according to the wishes and conditions which the Austrian Government will duly lay down. It will thus be seen that Count Andrassy's proposals totally change the San Stefano Treaty. Count Andrassy abandons Roumania to her fate. Respecting Bulgaria, I am informed that Austria will advocate a federative principle, and will strongly resist any attempts to place a Russian as Governor of the new suzerain province or provinces.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, May 20.

Among the nuptial gifts bestowed upon young Germany by the Berlin Government when the alliance of the fair and the strong was celebrated, there was one strange of aspect and apparently ill-suited to the occasion. It was neither more nor less than a Penal Code—a

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"had Socialistic aims in view," which were no other than to improve the condition of the poorer classes what should be prohibited was not the Socialistic aim, but the Socialistic method of arousing class hatred and recommending the action of the Commune. This argument being irrefragable the House declined to enact a law which would have left the police the judges of what was Socialistic and what was not. An amendment defining the term "Socialist," and endeavouring to restrict the action of the authorities to those aiming at a radical change in the property laws, was likewise thrown out. If the Bill was discarded because it did not name those against whom it was directed, the amendment was dismissed in like manner because, although mentioning the culprits, it left them to be punished by the police and suspended the action of the Courts. The jealousy displayed by Parliament in refusing to vest exceptional powers in the Executive is one of the most noble features of the case. Arising partly from the reminiscences of the sharp practice resorted to in the political struggles of the last generation, it is principally based upon another and even more unpleasant reason. There is an impression that to check the influence of the Liberal middle classes in the elections and to impede the rate of progress through fear of *emeute*, the authorities have been countenancing Socialism. The reproach does not, indeed, extend to the last few months, in which the powers granted by the law have been more effectually turned to account; but if confined to a period which seems to have passed it is none the less bitter, and in a sense it extends even to the present moment. Though the Socialists in the ordinary sense of the term have been utterly interfered with new sects modified in character are tolerated and it is, perhaps, not too much to say, countenanced. There are the so-called State Socialists, chiefly including professors of political economy, and other literary men who in books, pamphlets and papers analyze the existing forms of property and are indefatigable in proposing more or less important changes. There are the Christian Socialists—still more moderate in their suggestions, but likewise intent upon working out some indefinite reform, and compassing it by the help of strikes and discussions before audiences of mill-hands. There are, too, enterprising individuals who, without the support of organized parties, in dead and writing promote the like tendencies. None of these have hitherto attracted the attention of the authorities. The State Socialists are, on the contrary, headed by professors and others in Government pay; the Christian Socialists were brought together by clergymen and aristocrats moving in the highest ranks; while certain clergymen who, attending to their own promptings, preach Socialism because Christ was a "Socialist," have received no official intimation that they are working mischief. And yet all these various shades are by public opinion held to be as injurious as the outspoken, unmitigated Reds. Such being, unfortunately, the mutual relation between Government and the public it is clear that a law making it optional for the Executive to punish one set of Socialists and to tolerate another could not be approved by Parliament.

The German Socialist movement being sure to create further complications in a near future, the tale of Government connivance, as told by Deputy Richter in the last sitting of Parliament, deserves repetition:—

"As early as 1865 Herr Schultze-Dolitsch, the founder of working men's saving-banks, told Government in the Prussian House of Deputies that they had better not let loose the passions of the lower classes. If, he said, Socialism was to be used as a political agency, the time would come when the unchained monster would fly at their own throats. This warning was uttered in reply to Privy Councillor Wagener, the official adviser of Prince Bismarck on such matters, threatening the Liberals in Parliament with what he termed the coming onslaught of working-men battalions. This is the same Privy Councillor Wagener who as late as 1874, 'after his private dealings in joint-stock concerns' had been exposed by Deputy Lasker, appeared at the Socialist professors' congress at Gotha as the representative of Prince Bismarck. At the time of the military budget conflict between Crown and Parliament, Herr Wagener got up the Silesian weavers' deputations who came to Berlin to complain of oppression endured at manufacturers' hands. These deputations employed to count pact middle-class influence were openly patronized by Prince Bismarck. One of them, headed by a weaver named Preuss to this day an active member of the Berlin Socialistic League, actually received 12,000 thalers of public money to establish a manufacturing association on Lassalle principles. The association, of course, went to the dogs, but the news of these facts spread far and wide and cast a slur upon the action of the Government. At a public trial, Lassalle boldly asserted that he rejoiced in the sympathies of the highest circles. After Lassalle's death Herr von Schweizer became the acknowledged leader of our Socialists, and a connexion was cemented between him and Herr Wagener. A well-known Government paper invited a Socialist leader to contribute articles upon Socialism and Communism—an incident not at all astonishing, if we remember that Schweizer, who established the first Socialistic paper in Berlin, has been regarded by leading men of the Socialist party as a tool and agent of the Government. It is impossible to deny that until 1872 Socialism in Berlin was a plant artificially reared by subsidies. At any rate, the alliance and co-operation of the Government and Socialistic papers up to that year was as perfect and efficient as could be. Worse than this, when in 1869 the Socialists began the practice of breaking into Liberal meetings and dissolving them by main force, the Home Office decided that the police were not to interfere unless the disturbances were continued in the streets. Thus Liberal meetings were left to be invaded by gangs of Socialist rowdies. Assault and battery becoming thus the standing accompaniments of Liberal meetings, these gatherings were naturally discontinued. Only quite lately the police have changed their views, and again enabled Liberals to meet unmolested. Before this happy change the Socialists were the only political party who practically possessed the right to hold meetings in the German capital. It is an undeniable fact that Socialism did not exist here before Prince Bismarck came into office, and that his Cabinet has not a little contributed towards propagating it. Since 1872, however, when matters assumed so formidable an aspect, the Government, in my opinion, have had no part in the game."

In another part of his speech Herr Richter said:—

"To deter individuals from opposing Socialism, the journals of the Socialistic party habitually indulge in the most reckless calumny of all those who venture to resist their agitation. Yet these papers have been practically permitted to slander with impunity, the public prosecutor declining to proceed against them."

To explain this it may be stated that in a private action for libel it is exceedingly difficulty to exact a heavier fine than £10, which, of course, is no deterrent from slander.

To supplement the above by minor State doings Herr Lasker in yesterday's debate revealed that in the last elections Dresden Court circles voted for a Socialist to prevent the return of the Liberal and Unity member. Sad to say, Herr Lasker likewise deemed it his duty to mention instances in which the Saxon Government had allowed revolutionary articles to appear in Socialistic papers without holding the editors responsible. It seems but too true that by some Socialism has been erroneously regarded as a weapon to be used against others, but which they never dreamt could be turned against themselves.

DANCING.—The self-satisfaction of a writer in the *Indian Church Gazette* has caused some irritation in the placid society of Calcutta, which will not be denied its pleasures of the ball-room even in the hot weather. Bewailing the smallness of church congregations, this writer, who is a clergyman, noticed, as a natural phenomenon, that "people seem always more disposed to become fatigued in church than while fulfilling any other engagement whatever;" and instead of ascribing such an unquestionable fact to its real causes—the dreary length of sermons and the close heat of churches—the writer flew off at a tangent to attack dancing. People, he complained, won't go to church: or if they do, they get listless, and tired; and yet they will dance with unflagging energy in a crowded room with the thermometer at 90°. Such wickedness completely upsets his mind, and—of course with the calm philosophy of one who has never fallen—he thus denounces dancers:—"Persons of opposite sexes gyrate ungracefully round a large room, locked in a very close embrace indeed, though they may be total strangers to each other, and usually bump one or more groups of persons in their progress, until at last they pause, flushed, dishevelled and breathless, to rest and begin the so-called dance, but real romp, over again." Perhaps the reverend gentleman may have been reading Byron lately, otherwise he could not have suggested so much in so few words. It is not astonishing to learn after this that he considers the dance "ungraceful, irrational, and well, let us say, not over-modest." With a little inconsistency he thinks lads and girls of tender years may be excused for indulging in it; but draws a scathing picture of Jones, who rides 14 stone, taking out "a well-set-up matron, whose oldest boy is at school in England, and whose youngest baby is slumbering peacefully beneath the domestic mosquito curtains." That this sinful pair should do the "Boston hop" or the "Liverpool kick," with which the indignant writer is strangely familiar, is gall and wormwood to the censor's soul. It is satisfactory to know that the severe moralist has raised a storm about his ears; though for the matter of that such silly tirades carry with them their own refutation.—*Pioneer*

RITUALISTS AS ARMY CHAPLAINS.—We desire to raise a note of alarm against the nomination to the Garrison Church of the Presidency, of a declared and violent ritualist, and we refer to the following circumstances, true in every detail, as demanding special consideration from those responsible for making the appointment. By a strange coincidence, all the facts of what we are about to relate, are within the personal knowledge of the Reverend the Commissary. In April 1845 four companies of the 57th European Regiment of Foot were on the march from Madras to Arcot. The detachment rested at the military station of Poonamallee for 14 days, and the men were, as usual, marched to the Garrison Church for Divine Service. The Chaplain [named Taylor, if we are not mistaken] was known to be a high churchman, and a ritualist, practising those observances, which have since become fashionable in Anglican places of worship, as openly as the times would permit. At one part of the service fifty of the soldiers left the church, the ring leader of the movement being a private named Benjamin Jackson, a conscientious soldier, highly respected in the regiment, and also one well-known to Archdeacon Drury, whom he served until his death, three or four years ago as a schoolmaster in Black Town. The names of the men who quitted service were taken down by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the party. No enquiry was made until the detachment reached Arcot, when the Officer Commanding [Major Chatford] mustered the delinquents, and called upon them to explain their conduct at Poonamallee Church. With one exception, all the men declared that they left the Church because the proceedings of the Chaplain were inconsistent with the religion they professed. The whole matter went up in report to the Commander-in-Chief, and the rank and file heard no more about it. But here was an instance of a violation of military discipline which, under other circumstances, would have involved a court-martial on every offender, but which the authorities found it necessary to condone. Little perhaps was heard, at the time of the matter, and the demoralisation of the army did not result. There is nothing to prevent a recurrence in the Fort Church of this event, and we ask whether it would be safe in the present day to act in the manner adopted in 1845.—*South of India Observer.*

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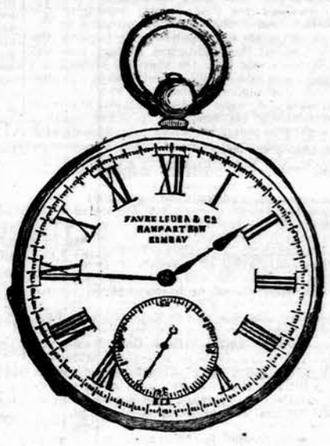

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To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... Rs. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES,

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEASMAN, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MIRZAPORE, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

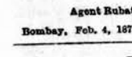
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,



WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 19th instant.

Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

P. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market r Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1878.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st June.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	G. A. White	12th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott .. 8th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker....22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector....19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th June 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE,

A very handsome and rare black pearl, most perfect shape and color, set in ring with 12 brilliants, the property of an Officer. For price and particulars apply to the undersigned at his shop, next to the Government Book Depot, on the Kalbadevi Road.

A first-rate Jubbulpore-built single-poled tent with double wall, saiban purda checks and carpet with double-poled rowtee, necessary complete with gunny bag nearly new. In excellent order, the property of the Officers Mess, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Foreign Service. For price and further particulars apply to the undersigned at the said shop.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Marine Lines, the handsome and elegant household furniture, &c., the property of Major Birch, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Malta Field Force, comprising of dining, drawing, bed and dressing-room furniture, an eight day clock by Barrauds, of London, one large English carpet, lamps nearly new, China matting, a small collection of choice plants in large and small pots, &c.

ALSO,

A second hand single poled Tent with Rowtee, property of another Officer.

The above will be on view from MONDAY, the 17th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases slates.
6 do. lucifer matches.
25 dozens champagne in pints and quarts.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Chinaware, Toys, Cloth, Pictures, Shawls, Cigars, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom in P. and O. Co.'s Godown, on account of the concerned ex s. s. China, transhipped from s. s. Geelong :—

G. S. 6074—15 cases damaged China-ware.
E. P. S. 4/11—8 do. do. do.
A. B. 207—1 do. do. toys and canes.
„ 209—1 do. Japanned ware, fans, painted cloth pictures, &c.

Moss Prest. 25th Regt—1 case damaged cigars.
Dr. O'Brien—1 do. do.
Volkart Brothers—1 case damaged shawls, embroidery, &c.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and other charges [if any] and clear the goods, and a deposit of 50 per cent. will be taken on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

A very rare opportunity for Ladies, Gentlemen, Foreigners and ships' Commanders, who wish to present curiosities to their friends :—

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Indian Works (Shawls, Gowns, Jewellery, Work-boxes, Toys, &c., &c.)

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and on each succeeding days till the whole sale is over (sale commencing every day at 1 o'clock noon) at their new Sale Room No. 4, on the corner of the Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, near the Gazette Office, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee for the estate and effects of Kundanmal Manekmal, an insolvent, the whole of the following Cashmere, Benares, Scind, Hyderabad, Delhi and China stocks of various kinds, the same comprising of :—

Number of Cashmere, Delhi, and Chinese shawls and gowns in variety and of sizes, cloaks, jackets, children's petty coats, neckties, puggaries, cummerbands, gold embroidered and Cashmere caps, handkerchieves and jubblas.

Worked and gold embroidered pillow cushions, teapoy and table covers, and sleepers of sizes in variety, gold lace, Rampoor chudders, bedcovers, counter-panes, dollies Mooltan carpets, rugs and ribbons.

Pieces of Cashmere cloth, China silk, flannel, dress cloth, muslin dresses, dhoties and sarries

Few gold rings set with colored stones, sets of gold and silver earrings, brooches with bracelets, grosses, studs, bread pins, buttons, bangles, necklaces, watch guards, chains, lockets, silver belt and plated hooks bottoms.

Sandalwood, ebony, and ivory, handkerchief, glove, stamp and needle boxes, card cases, book rack and covers, writing desk, work boxes, napkin, holders, fans, sets of Benares boxes and toys, Japan boxes and trays, sacks, perfumery in fancy bottles, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1878.

NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A Chesnut Country-bred MARE, by an English thorough-bred HORSE, LADY HAMILTON, the WINNER of several RACES, 15 hands 1½ inch, rising 9 years, the property of an Officer proceeded to England, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION through Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878.

A BAY ENGLISH HORSE, rising 6 years, 15 hands and ½ inch, the property of an Officer, will be sold at the same auction on the same date.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL, Deodorized and refined, marked B in diamond, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins.

Also Jaegar's and Hanwell's Kerosene Oil, small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in the Form in use in the Public Works Department, Nagpur, will be received up to the 1st July 1878 by the Executive Engineer 1st Division, Chhattisgarh State Railway, at Nagpur, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the MATERIALS required on this Line, that are noted on accompanying schedule.

Tenders for signature as to conditions, &c. may be had on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nagpur, where also the requisite Forms may be had at Re. 1 each.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Remarks.
20,000	Teak Sleepers, 6 feet by 8 inches by 4 inches	Each.	
20,000	Sal or other approved jungle-wood	Each.	

NOTE.—The rate to include stacking as may be directed.

JOHN STEELE,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgarh Railway.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign accounts of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, BOILED LINSEED OIL, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Price Re. 1-15-0 per gallon, in 5 Gallons Tins, or Re. 1-13-0 per gallon, in quantities of not less than 56 Gallons, in Casks. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Motal Mart, Byculla.

TO BE LET, an UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., to approve the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Colaba Press Company, Limited.

With a view to enable the Shareholders to consider and pass the above said Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Company, a copy of it is left at the Registered Office for their perusal between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from this date up to 29th June 1878 inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Bombay, 15th June 1878. Liquidator.

NOTICE.

CLEMENT WILKINSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CLEMENT WILKINSON, formerly of Malegaon, in the Bombay Presidency, in India, but late of No. 19, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No. 19, Wiltshire Road aforesaid, on the 8th day of October 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 17th day of June 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before Wednesday, the 24th July 1878, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims or demands against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to JOHN JAMES WILKINSON and ALEXANDER PARIS, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having Property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debt or hand over such Property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of June 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO.'S
LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTERS,

CONSTRUCTED to show at once, without any calculation, whether Milk is pure and genuine, or to what extent adulterated.

Complete in case with Trial Glass and directions for use.

Cash, Rs. 3-0 ; Credit, Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.
JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When diesolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET on SATURDAY—MEMBERS wishing to play should put their names on the list in the Pavilion. C. YOUNG, for cricket secy

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished, Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

WANTED, in the Fort, ROOMS suitable for a BACHELOR, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, comfortable and airy. Terms must be moderate. Apply by letter to G. B., care of this office.

REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOM TO-BE LET at moderate rate. Apply JEEWANJEE and Co., Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, property of Dr. F. G. JOYNT. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGES' PORTLAND CEMENT, ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

NOTICE to the RESIDENTS N. E. Lines G. I. P. R.—Fresh Ground COFFEE in Tins 1 lb. each, As. 13 ; per dozen, Re. 9. CURRETJEE DOSSABHAI, Camp Deolali.

FOR SALE, a BOAT of Teakwood and Copper-fastened, 24 feet long, 5½ feet broad, and 2½ feet deep. For further particulars, apply to CURSETJEE BEZONJEE, Dabash, care of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Dabash.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length.....	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... „ 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees.....	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.
Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
„ 7 „ „ 4½ „ „ „ 14-0

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway ; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says :—"It has now these Islands, when no sun is even above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, those Islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is its absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the Editor among thousands, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers ; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes repugnant the administure of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded :—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says :—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for analysis."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. W. Dommett Stone, M. D., of Finsbury Dispensary, &c., says :—"It is unquestionably the best—immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil, more palatable, and far more efficacious."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M. D., M. R. C. P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says :—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E, Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children :—"I can confidently recommend Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says :—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind ; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says :—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes :—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes :—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would prescribe MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes :—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Horatio Stokes, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., L. S. A., finds it excellent, answering all the therapeutic purposes of this valuable remedy."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Indian Medical Gazette says :—"For limpidity, clearness, and delicacy of taste and smell it is superior to any we have ever seen."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, on account of its exceptional purity, is the only one that will retain its virtue in tropical climates. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes :—"It is the only Oil that will remain good for any time in India . . . while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH JUNE 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day contain nothing likely to affect the markets, and the commercial messages of yesterday's date are equally devoid of change. Consols remain unaltered at 95¼ and French Rentes at 112½; Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted at previous rates; and the London General Produce Markets exhibit no movement. Indian Wheat to arrive is unaltered, but a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter is reported in English Wheat. In Seeds we note an advance of 1s. in Ferozepore Rapeseed and 6d. in Calcutta, both on the spot and to arrive. Bombay Linseed is unchanged, but Calcutta is 6d. per quarter higher to arrive although unchanged on the spot.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market, we learn, opened firm after the holidays, but Cotton in Liverpool was quiet. The sales yesterday were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and prices were unchanged all round. The less favourable appearance of the market is probably due in some measure to a reaction from the steady advance which has taken place for some time past, but to some extent it may also be owing to the more unsettled state of political affairs as evinced by the telegrams we had yesterday.

From New York ready Mid.-Uplands is still quoted at 11½ cents. but September shipment has receded from 11 7/16 to 11⅜ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts.....	2,000	1,100	3,400
Three days' do.	3,000	2,300	4,200
Total since 1st Sept	41,78,000	3,902,100	4,044,300

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53½d. per oz., but we hear of private messages quoting 53¾d.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the greatest quietness has prevailed, and we have scarcely heard of a transaction. The tone of the market if anything is a shade weaker for long dated Private Bills, but otherwise there is no change to note. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ...	1s. 8 27-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are unchanged at 1-16 premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull and declining with sellers but no buyers of large sums. We quote Fours, Rs. 94¾ to ¼, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94¾, Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

IN SHARES there has been very little doing. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered and in Press Companies we have only to quote a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Berars and Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are again weaker, and we note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdas and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, Jewraz Balloo, Khandeish and Manockjee Petit.

COTTON has been decidedly quieter to-day and prices are the turn easier. For export we have not heard of any transactions, but some few purchases have been made by the local mills. Receipts are still comparatively liberal for the time of year, the quantity for the past five days being in round numbers 20,000 bales. This scale of arrivals, however, can only be maintained so long as the monsoon holds off.

SEEDS are not active. Linseed is in somewhat better demand and the rate may now be quoted at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. Rapeseed continues firm at Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool the quotation remains at 17s. 6d., by Wooden ships 15s., and by Iron 17s. 6d. per ton. Triests and Venice is still at 30s. and Genoa 25s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS have not moved. A small demand prevails for standard makes, but we are not likely to see much activity until the rains have thoroughly set in.

COALS are unchanged and we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	683
Nations' Bank of India.	37,520	£25	£12-10	6 do.	19

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	805
Frere Land and Elec Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	100
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.s.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3-0	p. c.	220
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0-14 6	do.	28
Ditto	..	£20	6 5- 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 19-21	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6-9 15	do.	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		725
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.s.	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55	p. s.	1,925 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		85
Ahownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,100
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,015
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.s.	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.s.	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s.	790
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s	989
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		640
Dhurrumsey Spinning ..	3,000	3,000	all	35	p.s*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40	p.s*	1,260 xd.
Great Eastern.....	1,000	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,155
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35	p.s.	975
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		840
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	930
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	825
K. Muccubjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70	p s*	1,225
Manchjee S. and Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		57
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,220
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35	p.	900
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd....	600	2,000	all	..		650
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	370
Original	1,000	625	all	30	p.s*	750
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all		75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	940 xd.
Soondardas Spinning ..	663	1,000	all	75	p.s.	745
Do do. 4 Shares.	800	1,000	250	125	p.s.	265
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		960
Victoria Mills	859	1,000	all	25	p. s.	749

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,200
Apert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	600
Beliary	178	1,000	all	60		720
Bear Company (New)..	155	500	all	45	p.s	485
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	50	do	500
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	800	350	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co..	333	1,000	all	100	do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50	do	1,300
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	42	do	375
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	25	do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd....	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s.	1,880
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	310
Mazbar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.....	1,950	500	all	62½	p.s.	605 xd.
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	20

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·605
Temperature of the Air.....	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	81·3
Dew Point	79·3
Relative humidity of Air.....	·768
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8)..	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	93·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m..	84·1
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, N, NW, WNW, W, WSW, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	189
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·22
,, ,, year	0·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th June.	·052

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE C. A. BELYEA, 824 tons, Captain J. Alexander, will sail to-day for Mexillones, in ballast.

THE SHIP JASON, 1,512 tons, Captain P. C. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dundee, 21st March, with a cargo of 2,086 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE BEAU MONDE, 1,047 tons, Captain Thomas Hawkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 16th April, with a cargo of timber. She spoke the ship Howden from Akyab bound to Bombay.

THE HALL LINE S.S. RYDAL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain C. Lloyd, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. F. L. Brown, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. Mendes, Mr. Ratwall, and Surg. Major W. L. Farmer.

THE P. AND O CO'S S. S SURAT, 1,995 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following cargo:—831 packages piecegoods, 171 bales twist, 19 cases umbrellas, 10 cases cochineal, 36 cases medicine, 6 cases brass, 215 packages wine, 10 cases boots, 157 packages papers, 50 cases copper, 109 casks beer, 56 packages oilmanstores, 130 cases candles, 30 bottles quicksilver, 73 packages colours, 104 drums oil, 10 cases salamoniac, 100 packages varnish, 3 cases gin, 6 packages glassware, 76 packages bottles, 14 cases tinplates, 50 packages provision, 1,000 casks cement, 43 boxes silver, 5 boxes saffron, 2 boxes specie, 4 cases leather, 7 bundles E. teeth, 1 bag gum, 14 packages cloves, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Surat(s).....	Burne	Southampton, May 23.
	Beau Monde	Hawkins	Moulmein, Apr 15.
	Jason	Ritchardson..	Dundee, Mar 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	Lanarkshire	Scott	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rydal Hall, Lloyd, to Liverpool.
Barque C A Belyea, Alexander, to Mexillones.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Surat, to China.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Umballa, to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—371 bundles sheet iron, Tyally Essofally.
Olympia s—1 case iron safe and 4 cases emerald green, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.
Rydal Hall s—10 cases hardware, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 200 casks hardware, Abdoollaly Goolam Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Stockbridge—500 casks portland cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Jessie Douglas—50 packages coal pitch and 51 packages tar, Currimbhoy Moosabhoy; 25 packages coal pitch, Esmaljee Currimbhoy; 50 barrels coal pitch and 65 runlets tar, Currimjee Moosajee.
Bernina s—50 cases cologne water, John S Elmore and Co; 77 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 190 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Craigforth s—20 qr casks portwine and 17 cases whiskey, D D Shah.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—2 cases glassware, Kakeebhoy Puddunsey.
Achelle s—15 cases beads, Surrufally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatea s—30 cases sulphuric acid, Eduljee Pallonjee.
Olympia s—200 cases sulphuric acid, Rogers and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—16 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahamed Nensee; 101 cwts B horns, Munjee Allana.
Rajpoot—60 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 8 bales cotton, Esajee Allybhoy; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Rydall Hall s—100 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co; 121 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 205 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Olympia s—200 casks castor oil, Tyebjee Sullamanjee; 23 casks castor oil, Gaddum and Co; 2,400 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 130 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 65 bales wool, Munsookram Ramchatram; 46 bales wool, Chunderbar Cowasji; 299 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Stockbridge—2,000 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 890 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Howard s—250 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Francois I s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—521 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algitha s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 245 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Keene, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Jaonabad.

JUNE 17.

Good, Capt, 5th Infantry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Baker, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 18.

Trevor, Col, R E, from leave, from England.
Powlett, Capt, 48th Regt, from leave, from England.
Martin, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 15.)

MR A T DRYSDALE, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR J BALLATYNE, Assistant Conservator, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator.

MR P RAINIER, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

LIEUT C R HOSKYN, R E, Assistant Engineer, under training, on the Punjab Northern State Railway, for the Revenue Establishment, is transferred, in the interest of the public service, to the Morce Railway Office, to assist as a temporary arrangement.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 13.)

MR W JENKYNS, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, together with one month's examination leave in continuation.

MR A F D CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Peshawar.

MR E B FRANCIS, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Rupar Sub-Division of the Umballa District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR F O'BRIEN, Executive Engineer, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

War Office, Pall Mall, 31st May.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Drummond (late Bengal) retires upon a pension.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Gulliver (late Bengal) to be Colonel, vice H Drummond.

Major Newmarch (late Bengal) to be Lieut-Colonel.

Captain Lyon-Campbell to be Major.

Captain Harrison (late Bengal) to be Major.

Lieut Jacob to be Captain.

Lieut Beresford to be Captain.

Royal Engineer Troops, Lieut MacGregor, R E, to be Adjutant.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Regimental Serjeant-Major Joseph Stead, from the Royal Engineer Train, to be Sub Assistant-Commissary.

Battery Quarter Master Sergeant Cossey, from the R A, to be Sub Assistant-Commissary.

BREVET.

Colonel Drummond, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retirement on a pension.

MEMORANDUM.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster Syms to be Assistant-Paymaster in the Army.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

Admiralty, 28th May.

Acting Chief Engineer Widdecombe has been confirmed as Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotion has been made:—Lieut Drury to be Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Navigating Lieut Nedham has been transferred to the list of Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

Navigating Lieut Baillie has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Lieut Hayes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Surgeon Goode has been placed on the Retired List.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 23rd, 0h. 6'3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	1 40 m 2 23 a	7 47 m 8 41 a
Th. 20	Corpus Christi.	5 25	6 37	2 30 m 2 59 a	8 29 m 9 21 a
Fri. 21	.....	5 25	6 38	3 14 m 3 38 a	9 11 m 10 4 a
Sat. 22	.....	5 25	6 38	4 4 m 4 15 a	9 56 m 10 54 a
Sun. 23	1st Sunday after Trinity	5 26	6 38	5 4 m 5 1 a	10 52 m 11 47 a
Mon. 24	St. John the Baptist.	5 26	6 38	5 17 m 5 52 a	11 59 m 0 39 a
Tues. 25	.....	5 26	6 38	7 26 m 6 50 a	1 11 a .....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters.—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND.

G. H. E. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, June 14 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DANIELL—June 18th, at Toolsi, Fredrick Drinkell, Esq., late Paymaster, Indian Navy.

GOOLBAI—June 18th, at Walkeshwar, Manockjee Petit's Hall, Goolbai, the youngest daughter of Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., and grand daughter-in-law of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., aged 14 years. Deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Wednesday) afternoon at three o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—June 9th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. H. S. Cunningham, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—June 12th, at Deolie, Rajpootana, Captain Walter Robert Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, aged 36 years.

NESBITT—May 15th, at Southampton, Harry Kerr Nesbitt, District Engineer, Etawah, N. W. P., India, aged 46 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

THE most curious incident connected with the publication of the Anglo-Russian agreement is that the heads of this secret Treaty, with one important exception, were clearly detailed, in almost the exact language of the document itself as now made known by telegraph, in a special edition of the *Globe* newspaper, published on the evening of the 30th ult., the day before the agreement was signed by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. The character of the *Globe* as a political authority does not stand very high, and this may have been the reason why the other English papers treated that journal's version of the final terms to be imposed upon Turkey as apocryphal, and why Reuter did not think it necessary to telegraph the substance of the alleged agreement more than a fortnight ago. There is, as we have said, one omission from the otherwise correct *précis* of the agreement published by the *Globe* on May 30, and it is an omission of an important character. It will be seen from the version of the terms which we reproduce in another column that no mention is made in it of the scheme for the establishment of an English protectorate over the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. We find, however, that this scheme, or an outline of it, must have been communicated to some of the more influential papers which support the Government; for not only does the *Times* warmly advocate the raising of a bulwark of this kind against the further advance of Russia, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* argues plainly, in the following terms, that the conquests of Russia must be acquiesced in, and that all England can now do is to take Asiatic Turkey in hand herself, and make deliberate preparations to withstand future aggressions on the part of Russia:—"We cannot set back Russian "influence behind the bounds which ill-confined "it two years ago; we cannot prevent the "establishment, however we may curtail the "area, of the new Russian outpost south of the "Danube—a Servia within easier reach of its suze-"rain's heart; but all the more need, therefore, "that Europe should begin to push forward its "own outposts to meet those of Russia. Wherever "the frontier line be drawn by the Congress, "whether in Europe or in Asia, there, it should be "well understood, a halt is called to the advance "of Russia, and any step further will bring her "into collision with a European Power. But trea-"ties alone will not ensure resistance to continued "aggression. The Power which may be looked "to to keep such a frontier inviolate must be "present to guard it—present, that is to say, "morally if not materially. What arrangement "of this sort can be devised for the protection of "the remnant of Turkey in Europe we do not "undertake to say; but such an arrangement is "clearly practicable in Asia, and England is the "Power which should claim, as she might cer-"tainly be trusted, to superintend it. Russia, "wherever her new Asiatic frontier be drawn, "should be strictly confined within it for the "future; and this cannot otherwise be done "than by providing that she shall not overstep "it without being immediately confronted by "some Power of greater moral influence and "far greater material strength than herself." It does not say much for the intelligence of English statesmen and journalists that they should think their countrymen capable of accepting this cowardly evasion of an immediate quarrel with Russia as a satisfactory compromise. Had the spirit of imperial enterprise been exalted in the nation by a successful war, England might perhaps have undertaken fresh responsibilities in Asia. But to suppose that a people who have learnt to view with suspicion and dislike a connexion with India which they cannot abandon, and who would have been with difficulty persuaded to let their troops occupy the intermediate position of Egypt, will sanction a military occupation of Armenia in order to keep the Russians from ever marching to the coast of Syria or the head of the Persian Gulf, is to give Englishmen credit for willingness to avoid a war now in order to prepare the way for a more terrible war five or ten years hence. What compensation is England to get for extending the direct line of frontier on which her interests are constantly exposed to collision with those of Russia from the sources of the Oxus right across Asia to the shores of the Black Sea? She is offered present peace at the price of subjecting herself to the constant pressure of vast military preparations more burdensome than actual war. The men who dream that England will take upon herself the auxiety and cost of such an undertaking must be possessed with the madness that goes before destruction. The English Ministers themselves have begun to feel that they have made a ruinous blunder, for they assure Parliament that their whole policy is not contained within the four corners of the Anglo-Russian agreement. Well, that agreement deals with every question of moment that has arisen out of the Treaty of San Stefano; and Russia, having now made sure of Austria by a separate engagement like those already concluded by her with England and Turkey, can insist on the fulfilment of Lord Salisbury's pledges. The only brilliant diplomatic triumph still reserved, apparently, for England, is that she should betray the Greeks, who have kept their faith in her to the last; and who can say that she will not at the Congress commit even this final act of treachery?

ACCORDING to the Health Officer's last report the city of Bombay has been for some time past in a very unhealthy condition, and the Town Council at their last meeting endeavoured to take steps to ameliorate the prevailing mortality. The Commissioner had consulted with Dr. Weir, and had come to the conclusion that the city should build a new hospital, in which the poor who chose to go to it would be supplied with food and medicine. The Chairman stated that during the past year the mortality had been something like 52 per thousand of the population, of which 20 per cent. had been caused by fever and 4 by cholera. Some districts had been visited much more severely than others; for instance, Doongree had a mortality of nearly 10 per cent. per thousand; Koombarwarra had nearly 80 per thousand; and in Mandvie and Khetwady, the death-rate averaged between 70 and 80 per thousand. In addition to these serious figures, Dr. Blaney pointed out that the mortality of children had been nearly 235 per thousand. These districts are the worst ventilated, the most crowded, and the most badly off for sanitary arrangements in Bombay; and when our special commissioner visited Doongree last year he described a condition of affairs which could scarcely result in anything else but a high death-rate. Immigrants from the famine districts were crowded in wretched houses by hundreds. Thirty and forty persons—men, women, and children—were huddled together in the vilest little rooms about 12 feet square and which had not a chance of being penetrated by a breath of God's air. The same condition of affairs still exists, though in a modified state, and while it does exist sanitary reformers must perforce expect an abnormal rate of mortality. Dr. Blaney was of opinion that the establishment of a temporary hospital would alleviate the death-rate considerably, and when he proposed that in view of the great prevalence of sickness and mortality in Mandvie, Doongree, Koombarwarra, and Khetwady, and the inadequacy of existing hospital accommodation, the Council should recommend the Corporation to sanction an immediate grant of Rs. 15,000 for establishing a temporary hospital in a suitable locality, the Council agreed to the proposition, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee being the only dissentient. It is worth noticing that Dr. Blaney founded the necessity of his resolution on the death-rate figures of a year gone by; and that the Municipal Commissioner, in pointing out this fact, expressly stated that the death-rate at the present time is not nearly so serious as it was during the period treated in the most startling portions of Dr. Weir's report. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had therefore some reason for dissenting. There is nothing apparently so easy as to get a city to make grants of money when sentimental considerations and startling figures of mortality are laid before it; but notwithstanding the odium which a man must incur who opposes the frenzied desire to save life, and the risk he will run of being called inhuman, we are always glad to see some person endeavouring to inject a little caution and common sense into expensive proceedings which are set agoing by philanthropists whose motives may be much more admirable than their statistics are correct. Perhaps an additional hospital would have been necessary at the period to which the high death-rate spoken of by Dr. Blaney chiefly referred, but at the present moment the death-rate is nothing like 52 per thousand, the last returns published by the Government of Bombay, for the week ending 12th June, showing that the death-rate per thousand was only 38·97, of which a considerable proportion was caused by fevers. Dr. Blaney seems to us to have stood in this position, that because the mortality of Bombay, through exceptional causes of which everybody is cognisant, was very high more than a year ago, therefore a new hospital should be built now that the mortality has fallen down to about its normal rate. Confused by the glamour of philanthropy introduced into what ought to have been a plain business question, inasmuch as a large sum of money of the ratepayers was concerned, the majority of the members of the Town Council jumped at Dr. Blaney's proposal, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was the only one who seems to have kept his head clear. He pointed out that there were no official statistics relative to the *present* adequacy of hospital accommodation before the Council, and we think that at the very least the Council, before recommending the Corporation to grant Rs. 15,000 or any other large arbitrary sum of money for additional hospital accommodation, should have called for reports from the various superintendents of the hospitals already in Bombay with the object of ascertaining from them a trustworthy opinion as to whether the present hospital accommodation is adequate for the present permanent population of Bombay. The Town Council appear to us to have proceeded in the most unbusiness-like way. Without having before them a single authentic figure regarding the present hospital accommodation of Bombay and the present demand for hospital accommodation, they yielded themselves up blindly to a series of *ad captandum* arguments based on a period which has happily disappeared in the past. When the matter comes before the Corporation, we trust that the members will show a little more discretion and refuse to sanction a grant for a new hospital until they are satisfied, not on haphazard statements but good evidence, that there is an absolute necessity for making it. It is true that the Town Council have authorised the Municipal Commissioner to draw the money and proceed with the hospital at once, but the matter is nevertheless one deserving a good deal of examination. On the face of the proceeding it appears absurd to agree to ask the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 15,000 and then proceed as if the grant had been made after the most thorough investigation.

As to this relapsing fever about which there is so much heart-burning among the doctors, the question has ceased to be one of very great interest for the public, now that the death-rate has descended to a point which cannot be considered exceptionally abnormal, and that it is notorious that the principal death-rate from fever occurs in those parts of the city which would be the den of fever at any time, and which have always been conspicuous for their high death-rates from fever. Of course, there has always been a great deal of fever floating about among the population, and so far as relapsing fever is concerned we think there is sufficient evidence to prove that it does exist though not in an epidemic form. So long ago as 1872, Dr. R. T. Lyons, of the Bengal Army, published a volume entitled a "Treatise on Relapsing or Famine Fever," and all his experience went to prove that the disease unmistakably exists in India; and numerous other medical men have since sprung up to give their evidence upon the subject. But the question most interesting to the Bombay public is whether relapsing fever now exists among them in such a form as to be a serious menace to the general health of the community. Of that, we are not aware that any evidence exists, although undoubtedly relapsing fever may be found as a medical curiosity here and there. We have before us the opinions of a medical gentleman of great experience in hospital practice in Bombay who says that the cases of the fever he has met with have been due to inanition and horrible sanitary arrangements in the native town, and that what is wanted is not more hospital accommodation but the establishment of poor-houses and asylums where the destitute could be cleanly lodged and fed and thus prevented from falling into a state directly inducive of a fatal attack of relapsing fever. Let the town, he says, instead of voting money for general hospitals, build leper asylums, blind asylums, deaf and dumb institutions, contagious diseases hospitals, lock hospitals, and hospitals for incurables, and then there would be less cry about relapsing fever and high mortality, and the present hospitals would be able to fulfil their legitimate functions. At present they are chiefly poor-houses into which people come in the last degree of exhaustion only to die from the slightest touch of fever or some other disease. Bombay is already so burdened with sanitary improvements that, with her drainage schemes and her water supply schemes, we should hesitate very much before we recommended the Municipality to launch into a large expenditure for the relief and support of paupers. At the same time, we acknowledge that there appears to be a great deal of force in our correspondent's suggestions, for if the poor were kept in health they would not be the sources of the diseases which occasionally threaten the more well-to-do classes of the community. Regarding the existence of relapsing fever, we are glad to say that in all probability the dispute will soon be settled—to the satisfaction, it is to be hoped, of all parties. The Government of Bombay has decided to have a new inquiry into the subject and to report upon the characteristics of the fever, particularly as to whether it is contagious or not, and to-day the Hon. Mr. Gibbs is to confer with the Municipal authorities and decide what ste

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, repeating the statement made by the Duke of Richmond in the Lords with reference to the Anglo-Russian agreement, appealed to the House to forego further details.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. HANBURY'S MOTION.

Mr. Hanbury's motion of censure on the article by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* against the employment of native troops in Europe has been withdrawn.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Latest advices from the Cape state that the Kaffir outbreak is collapsing.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

The Plenipotentiaries were yesterday engaged in discussing whether Greece should be admitted to the Congress, but no decision was arrived at.

An *entente* between Russia and Austria is assured.

THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 17.

The Russian Headquarters have left San Stefano, but whither they have been transferred is uncertain.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Turkish Irregular troops on the 15th inst. attacked the Montenegrins, and indecisive fighting followed.

REVIEW AT MALTA.

MALTA, JUNE 17.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has held a review of the British and Indian troops assembled here, and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 17, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	53⅜

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 18, 10-35 A. M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 18.

CANNANORE, 5-23 p.m.—Weather, heavy rain, squally; wind S.; thermometer, max 80, min. 73, W. B. 78; barometer 29-74. Fall of rain 1 inch 48 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S.W. 5; thermometer 79; barometer 29-78. Fall of rain 2 inches 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 79 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29-77.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W. light; thermometer 87.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11/16	,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8 27-32	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16	,,

THE P. and O. S. S. Surat, which arrived with the Overland Mail yesterday, reported only light following winds, and no monsoon weather. There are strong indications in Bombay, however, that the burst of the monsoon is very close at hand.

WE hear that the "poor ponies" were disembarked from the Trinacria's buggalow at Port Said, pressing orders having been telegraphed from Malta not to send them on, as the island is already so full of men and horses that the military authorities are at their wits' end how to lodge them all.

MR. W. A. PORTER, M.A., Madras Education Service, has been appointed to act as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Mr. Porter is a Cambridge man of the highest academical distinction, as he was a fellow of St. Peter's College and third wrangler.

SURGEON PHILLIP THOMPSON, in civil charge of Banda, and in medical charge of the wing of the 20th Madras Native Infantry, died on Wednesday evening suddenly. He had been ill for some days.

Par nobile fratrum! As was to be expected, the *Indu Prakash* concurs with the *Times of India* in thinking that the officers at Kotah who assisted a lot of helpless villagers to disperse a murderous gang of dacoits were guilty of the most serious crimes.

A CORRESPONDENT, with much experience of the famine districts, writes to the *Madras Times*: "Have you seen or heard the reports about the destruction which the young locusts are making? I heard some statements this morning from men who have seen with their own eyes, who gave most alarming accounts. A gentleman told me the other day that in his district matters are worse now than during the Famine, as nearly all the young crops have been destroyed."

A LETTER from Indore dated June 10, says, "During the last week the heat has been intolerable, and, the sky being fair, we cannot look for rain. The thermometer indoors rises to 108 degrees at midday, and is never less than 100 degrees in the day time. There is great scarcity of water. The rivulet which flows through this station, is shrinking within its bed; almost all the wells are dried up; and the few that yet have in them water enough to drown a *ghurrah*, are the resort of scores of people. In a word, this little station is parched up. Coarse rice is selling at 6½ *seers*, gram at 10½ *seers* for the rupee. Sir Henry Daly contends to the utmost with the visitation, but his measures have yet been unavailing. Dust-storms are frequent, and usually at sunset. I hear that the military station, Mhow, is suffering the same fate."

A TERRIBLE cattle-plague is reported as now prevailing in the Perozepore Sub-Division. A milkman had 14 milch cows only a fortnight ago, of these 5 died of a small-pox in a week, and the rest, being attacked with the disease, are dying one after the other like rotten sheep; this is at the headquarters of the Sub-Division, or Perozepore proper. Babu Madhupnarain Roy, the zemindar of Rozer Ratee, reports that cows and bullocks are dying all around, and that hardly 5 per cent. will be left if the contagion be not quickly stayed.

THE *Pioneer*—In reference to one of the many untrue assertions that have lately been made, with a malevolent intention, apparently, about the Government of the North-West, we take note of one to the effect that Sir George Couper in early life was a play-fellow of Her Majesty the Queen, and has owed his promotion in the Indian Civil Service to that circumstance. This story is a fabrication. Sir George Couper's father was an old Peninsula officer, who, during the last twenty years of his life, was chief Equerry and Controller of the Household to the Duchess of Kent, Her Majesty's mother. But he did not enter on these duties till the year of the Queen's marriage, 1840, and Sir George Couper himself was presented to Her Majesty the Queen for the first time in his life in 1858.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in his telegram dated May 26, gives the following account of the despatch concerning the armies of Native States:—The military strength of the principal feudatory States has engaged rather prominently of late the attention of the Indian Government. The result is the circulation among subordinate Governments and administrations and among political officers of a very important despatch declaratory of the Government policy. Feudatory armies are required henceforth to be limited to numbers sufficient for internal protection. No number in excess of this requirement can be permitted. It is said that with due regard to the safety of the Empire, the Governor General has, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the utilization of the feudatory armies for Imperial defence is at present impracticable, though no doubt would be felt as to the propriety of so utilising these forces if a practical scheme were devised. The reduction of forces in excess of internal requirements is to be insisted upon, save in certain exceptional circumstances, such as where the Imperial garrisons would be required were it not that their duty is performed by feudatory troops, or, again, where these troops perform police duties only. It is further required that great caution should be exercised in permitting feudatory troops to be drilled by European officers. The Government directs that arms of precision are not to be supplied, and is desirous of being kept fully informed as to the numbers, organization, equipment, and discipline of these forces, as it wishes to dispel all mystery in reference to feudatory armies and to encourage the native chiefs to treat the Government with perfect confidence in this matter. The duty is also enjoined of periodical inspections not only of the feudatory troops, but also of the various State arsenals. To endeavour as much as possible to curtail extravagant military establishments, military operations, it is said, ought to be confined to the object of the personal security of the chiefs and the security of internal peace. The immediate necessity of this despatch is said to have been occasioned by the difficulty which has been felt in dealing with the applications from native States for improvement in their armaments, in regard to the equipment of troops, the importation of arms and the services of European officers for instruction and drill.

THE new Indian Under-Secretary, Mr. Stanhope, appears to be a pattern official. We find, in the Parliamentary report for May 27, that, in reply to Mr. O'Donnell, who asked whether it was true, as stated in the *Calcutta Englishman* of April 25, that a number of soldiers of the 31st Native Infantry, stationed at Cawnpore, under orders for Malta, flung aside their accoutrements and demanded to be allowed to share the imprisonment of their comrades already under arrest, Mr. Stanhope said:—"We have received no official information on the subject, but there appears to be no reason for attaching any importance whatever to the proceedings. (Hear, hear.)" Lord G. Hamilton himself could not have made light of a serious affair with easier assurance.

ADVICES from Natal state that a Government official living near the sea beach delivered to Lloyd's agent at that port, on the 22nd May, a jolly boat's rudder and a life-buoy, the latter being marked "Vanguard," which were picked up some time ago by the natives and delivered to the officer about three months since. They are probably from the missing vessel Vanguard, from Colombo to London.

PROFESSOR HODGSON writes:—"Rumour does me too much honour in attributing to me the authorship of the articles in the *Fortnightly Review* on 'The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield.' It is true that they say what I think, but I am not the writer."

THE *Athenæum* says that Mr. Swinburne was invited to attend, as representative of English poetry, the Paris celebration of the Centenary of Voltaire's death, but, unfortunately, was unable to be present. At M. Victor Hugo's own desire a seat had been reserved by his side for Mr. Swinburne.

THE *World*—Every one knows that Mr. Gladstone's anti-Turkish zeal has been very displeasing to the Court, but I cannot help thinking that the Queen's advisers in such matters are mistaken in departing from the politic traditions of the Albert epoch, and are showing rather a petty spite in omitting the ex-Premier's name from the list of the guests invited to State banquets. The proceeding is the more marked, as Mr. Gladstone does not appear to have been even included in the evening party at Marlborough House which followed the official dinner in honour of the German Royalties. Of the few Liberals invited to meet their Imperial Highnesses at Windsor, it was observed that one was of Hebrew origin, and that another is married to a Jewess.

THE Paris Exhibition has been supplied with an excellent series of specimens of Indian woods and other forest produce. The collection is admitted to be not as absolutely complete as the Inspector General of Forests would have desired; as the time was to a certain extent limited, and the distances and difficulties of carriage to be got over in collecting good specimens from all parts of British India very great; for instance, some of the specimens from Mysore could not be forwarded in time for the Exhibition on account of the difficulty experienced in getting carriage owing to the famine. But altogether a fairly complete series of the important forest products of India has been forwarded, all of which have been most carefully arranged and named. The number of wood specimens exhibited is 650, which includes 370 different species. One of the chief objects has been to show together specimens of the valuable woods of India collected from as many different regions as possible, so as to form a series illustrating the different growth and different qualities in different climates. In addition to these 650 specimens, there are 32 large planks, 16 climbers, 28 bamboos and 16 canes and other palms; while of minor produce the list contains 100 specimens of gums, resins, lac, oils, varnishes and caoutchouc; 88 specimens of fibres, bark, flowers, and leaves used in ropes and paper making for dyeing and other purposes; 93 specimens of fruits and seeds, and a number of miscellaneous articles. The duty of unpacking and arranging these, which should necessarily be done by a person acquainted with the subject, has been entrusted to Colonel Pearson, who is at present in France, and the sum of £100 has been placed at his disposal for the purpose of providing stands, glass bottles (for seeds, gums, oils, and resin) and other requirements for arranging the specimens as well as for repolishing any that may have suffered in transit. One considerable advantage arising from the collection of forest produce of all parts of British India is, that it gives the opportunity of each piece being carefully examined and recorded and the authentic name of all doubtful specimens decided. The catalogue of specimens sent to the Paris Exhibition, which is published in Calcutta, gives the authentic nomenclature and district of almost all the forest produce in India. The Forest Department propose shortly to publish a descriptive account of the structure and mechanical qualities of the different woods examined during the preparation of the selection. At the close of the Exhibition it is intended by the Government that the collection shall be presented to the Nancy Forest School, where for the last 10 years a large proportion of the forest officers in India have received their professional education. As, in order to obtain good specimens for the Exhibition, it was necessary to have large pieces of timber, &c., it was found that sufficient material was available to send sets of specimens to the Indian Museum in London, to the Royal Gardens at Kew, to the Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, and with the view of bringing some of the more valuable Indian woods to notice on the Continent and in America specimens are being sent at request to the Konigliche Sandwith Shaftliche Museum at Berlin, to the Polytechnicum at Stuttgart, to the Minister of Commerce in Austria, to the Royal Italian Forest School at Valombrosa, and to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, U. S. Similar collections of correctly named specimens are also deposited in museums where existing, or in the offices of Conservators of Forests, in the different local Governments of British India. The opportunity has also been taken to forward to Messrs. Churchill and Sim, of London, a consignment of Indian woods which seemed to merit notice in the London market, in order that the practical value of these woods for carriage-building, for furniture, for turning and other work may be tested. The Inspector General of Forests points out that the total number of species of trees in India amounts to about 2,000, of which barely 100 are extensively used or known to trade. Many of these woods, which are not now recognized as articles of trade and are little known, are very handsome and possess other valuable properties, and the object is to bring them to public notice.

THE Russians themselves are now beginning to admit that their army is in an exceedingly critical position, and that Turkey, notwithstanding her defeats, is still a very formidable military Power. "Although," says the *Golos*, "Turkey has been completely defeated, and has lost some hundreds of thousands of men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, she yet has 200,000 men ready for another war. This proves that however sick the Ottoman Empire may be in Europe, it possesses ample resources in Asia. By means of which it can develop very considerable means of defence. By disregarding the resources of Turkey and the interest taken in her fate by Europe we have been placed in a position which is far more serious than that we occupied at the beginning of the war. When our troops, after crossing the Pruth, advanced to the Danube, even the probability of a hostile intervention on the part of Austria did not suggest itself to us. Roumania undertook by her deeds in the field to justify her declaration of independence, and the whole of the Christian population of the Balkan peninsula looked forward to the arrival of our troops as their liberators. Since then a year has gone by and what happens? Austria is preparing to defend, arms in hand, her 'strategical interests' on the Balkan peninsula, and England, standing by the side of Turkey, undertakes to protect Greek interests; the Mahommedan population has organized an insurrection in the Rhodope mountains, and it threatens, with the assistance of Greek volunteers, the flank and the rear of the victorious Russian army."

THE *Times* remarks that any disappointment at the apparently slow progress of the pending negotiations is compensated by the remarkable effect the delay is producing in bringing to light the latent elements of the Eastern Question. The chorus of protests against Slav predominance which the treaty of San Stefano evoked from the conflicting races of Turkey presents, upon the whole, the most important and interesting element of the present problem. Russia proposed to disregard them all, and subject them to the dominion of a single race, and a race which has hitherto given no evidence of its capacity for rule. The desire of this country is that a strong hand should hold an even balance between the conflicting races and interests; and the evident fact is that more confidence is placed in English influence throughout the East than in that of any other Power. But neither our duty nor our interest summons us to take an active part in protecting all the races of the Balkan peninsula. There are other Powers far more nearly concerned, upon whom the duty of seeing that justice is done must, in the main, be thrown. It is enough for us if we interfere decisively where we can make sure of enforcing what we believe to be justice. The strangest part of the case is that Russian diplomacy, supposed to be so acute, and Russian agents supposed to be so omnipresent and omniscient, were apparently totally unconscious of the existence of this vast reserve of independent energy and this capacity for self-assertion in the races whose germs were kept alive within the Ottoman Empire.

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, MAY 30.

MY letter from Port Said was finished and despatched in a hurry, as I hoped to be able to catch the mail from Southampton that was passing through. I fear, however, that I was too late, as the steamer made but a short stay there. Port Said is a rising place and has grown considerably in the last few years. There is a nice little public garden in the centre of the town; it is laid out with some taste, and the borders are filled with bright flowers, principally geraniums, poppies, and petunias, all of which flourish well there. The centre of the garden is occupied by a circular building fitted for a bandstand, or as a summer house, for loungers to sit and smoke their cigarettes and discuss the gossip of Port Said. Surrounding this building is a small rockery with water filled with gold fish, the rocks being made green and pleasant to the eye, with pretty graceful maiden-hair and other ferns, cissus, and other water-loving plants. After the sight has been wearied with the glare of the arid sands on the banks of the Canal, this little oasis is very charming, and brings a grateful feeling to the heart. What wonders can be wrought by the use of a little sweet water in this desert land! The water is brought some 60 miles by pipes from the Nile, where a steam pump is required to raise it to a sufficient height to enable it to find its way to Port Said. On enquiry, we learnt that the charge per head for its use is two shillings and sixpence a month, and that the allowance was unlimited. The town is growing very rapidly, the streets are very clean and regular. There are a large number of shops; coffee houses abound, where gambling is carried on to a great extent, quite unchecked by the authorities. The Dutch have a handsome building here, which is, I believe, a factory similar to those held by them formerly in India, where cargoes for export and imported goods can be stored. The local papers say that the English are in treaty for some land for loading purposes which they desire to purchase. We were astonished to find that there are so few beggars to be seen in the streets; only one man asked for alms, and he was an old man with a child in his arms. There are now about 6,000 inhabitants in Port Said, including natives. The place is growing in more senses than one, for since the ground was made, the entire site being artificial, the sea has receded about 100 yards or more, leaving a large sandy beach on the north side, which is constantly increasing in extent. A breakwater of huge square blocks of stone, manufactured at Port Said, runs out for about half a mile into the Mediterranean to mark the entry to the Canal. When we first arrived, a boat full of oranges, fez caps, pipes, &c. came alongside the ship; an elderly woman was steering, and a girl of about twenty years of age was rowing. They offered their wares to the sepoys, who were evidently a good deal astonished at the rather free manners of the "missy baba," as they considered the young lady standing fearlessly on the thwarts of the boat, and looking up at them with the most engaging smile she could lavish on them. Later in the day the same women again passed in a steamer, this time with a sail set; owing to some mischance the boat suddenly capsized, and the two poor women, surrounded by children, would float of their merchandize, were seen struggling in the water. A rush to their assistance was made by so many of the boats from the bunder, that for a time they stood a fair chance of being drowned by the boats passing over their heads. They were, however, at last rescued and carried into the little custom-house on the bunder. They must have lost the greater part of their stock-in-trade, as what might have been saved was for the most part appropriated by the gallant rescuers.

All the ships of the Expedition that have passed were reported well at Port Said, one man only so far as we could learn, having died during the voyage, and the poor fellow was consigned to his watery grave in the Canal from the decks of the steamer Nankin. He was a native soldier belonging to the 26th N.I. We could not ascertain his name. Just before leaving Port Said, some of the men of the 9th N. I. came alongside in a boat returning from the shore. Some dispute as to the fare occurred, and the boatman, being dissatisfied with what he had received, gave his boat a shove off, as one of the men was stepping on board, with the result of pitching him into the water. Lieutenant and Adjutant Proudfoot, who was watching the proceedings from the top of the ladder, very promptly ran down to the man's assistance and succeeded in pulling him out, at the expense of wetting and spoiling his own uniform. Soon after this little incident, which might have proved serious, we started once more, the 9th Band playing appropriate airs as we threaded our way through the shipping, drawing the Saint Mildred and Hannibal after us, the crews of the different vessels cheering us to the echo as we passed them, the townspeople on the bunders waving their hats and joining. As we left the Canal, we passed the ironclad ship Defence, standing with her broadside towards the Canal, and, further out in the deeper waters, lay the monster ship Minotaur and her smaller companion the Pallas. The Minotaur and the Defence, when they left Malta, had no information where they were bound for, and it was not till they were well out to sea that the signal was given to rendezvous at Port Said. They expected that all ships conveying the Expeditionary Force would be collected at Port Said, and that they would then escort us to our destination; and, had war been declared before we reached Port Said, this no doubt would have been the programme. The Mediterranean is treating us very well, being perfectly calm, and we are making about eight knots an hour in consequence. How this calmness of the great sea must have facilitated the spread of the human race. In weather such as we are having a very small vessel might navigate this sea with perfect safety. If all continues as it is now, we shall arrive at Malta on Monday by 11 o'clock. One is certainly more inclined to be easily amused with any little passing incident on board a ship than when on shore. Sitting in our easy chairs on the quarter-deck the other morning, and staring up at the awning over our head through which the sun was just visible, we observed a figure the most grotesque that it has ever been our lot to behold; it was in reality a boy engaged in sweeping off the accumulated black from the funnel that had lodged on the awnings. He was armed with the common house broom used by the maid servants at home; but seen from below through the canvas, the sun at the time being nearly vertical, the body and broom were foreshortened and formed the most ridiculous and absurd figure imaginable and almost indescribable. The Band of the 9th was playing at the time, and the little imp above with his broom, all unconscious that he was being watched from below, executed a kind of shadow dance that, if possible, exaggerated the contortions of his figure as seen from below, and at which it was quite impossible to refrain from laughing.

One of the poor horses on board was reported sick, and it became necessary to take him out of his stall amongst the others and take him to the other side of the ship. This was done with slings and ropes from the rigging, and in his new berth, with skilful treatment, he was soon able to stand on his legs again. All the horses, with that one exception, have stood the voyage very well, and are looking nearly as well as when they left Bombay. In the Saint Mildred two deaths amongst the cavalry horses have occurred. A report is made by signals from the Saint Mildred and the Hannibal daily as to the state of health of the men and horses in both the ships for the General's information. In the Bangalore we have had no serious illness, only six men being in hospital, and one or two cases of slight fever amongst the officers, and these are now well again. So we may congratulate ourselves on a pleasant and successful voyage. There are many indications on board that we are near the end of our journey; men seated on a small plank hung suspended at a dizzy height are busily engaged scraping the top masts; the sails are stowed away neatly on the yards ready to receive their snow-white covers; two men as nimble as monkeys climb aloft, and we keep our anxious sight riveted on them, while with perfect sangfroid they fix a new vane to each of the mast-heads, and then slide down a single rope till they reach the cross trees, and from thence regain the deck. The men of the 9th Regiment are hard at work smoothing up their white belts, and remaking those large turbans in "manner uniform," that so astonished the good people at Port Said. In this operation a man sits on the deck with the red skull cap that forms the foundation of the head dress on his head. In front of him sits the operator who gravely and artistically winds the long piece of muslin round and round, folding it here, pinching it there, and gradually forming it so as to suit the wearer's head, finishing it at last by placing the little oval piece of scarlet cloth on its place just over the centre of the head dress and fixing it there with the bright-burnished 9 that is to mark its owner as belonging to that distinguished corps of Bombay Native Infantry. To add to these signs of the end a small lottery on the exact minute of the pilot's coming on board is being energetically got up by a young officer of the 9th, and he succeeds in getting all to join in the venture,. So that the end of the first act is very near, and the second act is looked for with much curiosity by all,—shall we remain at Malta or be at once shipped off to some other place? Has a vote of censure been passed on the Government for sending us, and, if so, will this cause our being sent back to India again? In case of war having been declared, shall we be sent to Gallipoli, Crete, or Egypt? These are the questions that we hear asked pretty frequently, the answers with the reasons for the same being given according to the ideas of the interlocutors; of course, no one knows anything about it, and until we arrive at Malta we shall not be enlightened on the subject.

Malta—at last we arrived off here at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. After casting off the Hannibal and seeing her safely started under the escort of a spiteful little steam tug, we followed her, towing the Saint Mildred only. As we passed the different forts up the grand harbour, the men of the various regiments and of the hospitals turned out in large numbers, the first to welcome us being the 21st; their band greeted us as soon as we came within earshot, with the favourite quick step, "Jack's the Lad"—a graceful compliment to Jack Sepoy, though one perhaps too refined and subtle for his musical ear to appreciate; cheering from all was the order of the day. The men and officers of the Black Prince crowded the bulwarks of their ship and gave us as hearty a cheer as any we have had. Bright bunting was displayed from many of the ships, which gave the harbour a very gay appearance and enhanced the holiday aspect of the place. This display was in honour of Her Majesty's birthday probably, but the men took it as an honour done to them on their arrival. As soon as we are passed by the Health Officer, plenty of visitors come on board; Colonels Hanson and Morse with Doctor Roberts, of the 9th Regiment, are amongst the first, and warm is the greeting on all sides, and the party on deck is soon broken up into little knots of eager news-mongers. Is there any news? This question was asked for the first half hour by everyone of everyone, and often without even waiting for a reply; so eager was everyone to here what everyone else might have to tell. A story is told of two Americans who had not met for 20 years or so, although they were brothers. At last they pass each other on board their respective steamers; one hails the other, and with the peculiar Yankee twang says, Say, any news? Answer, No (pause) oh yes. Father's ill. Lor, anything else? *No. Ho*—(doubtfully) Ah yes, mother's dead. Oh h——l, and the ships, without further remark from either of the brothers, proceed on their way for another term of separation. So we got our news. Any news? No, consideringly, "Oh yes, a part of the Indian Force is to go on to England positively if there is no war." This is stated to be a certainty, the regiments named at present being the 9th Bombay Infantry and the 9th Bengal Cavalry. Any thing else? No, oh yes, the Commander-in-Chief is coming out from England on purpose to inspect the Indian troops, and will probably be accompanied by a large number of the greatest people of the land to see the native army. The good folks of Malta are much impressed with the natives, and the more ignorant have a great fear of them, and declare that the Ghoorkas are going to eat up all the babas for 20 miles round. There was a most remarkable scene in the streets here the other day. It was the procession of St. Paul, with all the images and priests, walking solemnly up the street, with a crowd looking on consisting of Pathans, Ghoorkas, Hindustanees, Maltese, English, French, and Scotch in all their varied costumes. Such a mixture has probably never been witnessed before, and certainly never in the streets of Malta. The poor benighted heathens will probably think that the poorer benighted Europeans in their *own* country have as much veneration for Gunputtee as is shown for him by the inhabitants of India, and that all they say to the contrary in India is only an attempt to impose on the confiding natives. They have a good deal to learn during their visit to Europe and will return with some rather confused ideas, no doubt. All reports are of a more peaceful character. The troops here have been so constantly in expectation of war being declared that they are now indifferent to all news, and probably would disbelieve at first the positive news that war is declared should it come. We saw the whole of the 9th Regiment disembarked; as they left the side of the ship, Captain Stead in his loud clear sailor's voice gave "three cheers for Colonel Thompson and the officers and men of the 9th Regiment, hip, hip;" and then came three good cheers. This was responded to by the officer commanding the 9th, who gave the same for Captain Stead and officers and crew of the Bangalore with about 300 of his men. The cheer was a heart-warmer, and away the 9th went in the large barges lashed together and towed by a tug. As they crossed the harbour to the bunder, the red coats were reflected in the water and gave a very bright effect. They formed up in a splendid mass and we saw them step off to the stirring sounds of their excellent band, leaving the ship very quiet and very dull after the excitement of the past few days.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief leaves Matheran to-day for Poona.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of the cases that were prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the past week:—Horses, lame, 1; ponies, worked when undersize, 1; bullocks, lame, 7; emaciated, 7. Total of fines inflicted Rs. 52.

A MEETING of officers of the mercantile marine was held at the Sailors' Home last night at 8 p.m., Mr. Donaldson occupied the chair. It was evident that there had been some misunderstanding as to the date originally fixed upon for the meeting, the subject, therefore, to be discussed, viz. the value of Board of Trade certificates, was not fully gone into, as had been originally intended. The meeting was therefore adjourned till Friday night at 9 p.m., when all who feel an interest in this subject are invited to attend.

THE CASE OF STABBING IN A POLICE CHOWKEY.—Purshotum Mogjee was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with voluntarily causing hurt to Bickin Rama, the particulars of which appeared in our issue of Monday last. The case is postponed for hearing to the 25th instant.

RECEIVING REGIMENTAL PROPERTY.—Rama Arjoon, a punka-wallah belonging to the officers' mess-room at Colaba, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with receiving a pair of boots from a soldier, being regimental property. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Nusserwanjee Framjee and nine other Parsees were convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found gaming on the Esplanade, two of the prisoners being fined Rs. 5 each and the rest Rs. 4 each. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and four other Parsees were also charged before the same Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Mutton Road. They were all adjudged guilty, prisoner No. 1 being fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

STORM IN POONA.—It was raining all round us during the whole of Monday. In the afternoon the sky became very leaden-coloured, and we made up our minds for a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. A terrific storm it truly was, but its full force was at some distance from Poona, on the line of Ghauts between Poona, Poorundhur, and Mahableshwur. The lightning was very vivid, and ran along the range of hills to the south of Poona. We had the "tail" of the storm in the smart shower. Mahableshwur, Sattara, and stations south of Poona must have had the full benefit of the rain. Rain has fallen at Dharwar, Belgaum, Kholapore, and other stations in the Southern Mahratta Country.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHOLERA.—Cholera has much abated along the line of railway between Poona and Sholapore within the past few days. At Dhond it is estimated, that out of a population of 3,000, four hundred have fallen victims to this disease. Many of these were only ill a few hours. The heat and oppressiveness of the weather caused a great access of sickness, but a few showers of rain have cooled the air a little.—*Id.*

NEEMUCH seems famous for mishaps. Last year Captain Rolland from that station was killed by a tiger. This year Lieutenant MacCaddon went out over a month ago on a shooting expedition, with two comrades. News reached the station that he had met with a dangerous accident, and Surgeon O'Kearney was instantly despatched to his assistance. The wounded officer is only just able to speak. About a year ago he was deprived of the use of his right arm by falling from a horse. Dr. Waghorn, who was one of the party, shot two tigers.—*Id.*

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of members of the institute for 1877-78 was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Selim Solomon presided, and there was a pretty good attendance of members. The committee's report was adopted; and the accounts for the past year were approved and sanctioned. The thanks of the members were voted to the office-bearers. It was resolved to keep the reading room open at night during the monsoon months from 15th June to 15th September. It was also resolved to admit soldiers and sailors as readers provided they be duly recommended by their respective commanding officers, at a reduced rate of subscription—namely, four annas per mensem; and that the institute be closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. A gold medal of the institute was awarded to Mr. W. Adams for his essay on the "Utilization of Solar Heat;" a silver medal and a premium of Rs. 150 to Mr. P. R. Colah for his essay on "the Cotton Factories in India;" and a silver medal and a premium of Rs. 150 to Mr. Dorabjee Ehickajee Babadina for his design of a bridge. The proceedings, of which a report will be published in another issue, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBYA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PROPOSED RIFLE ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORPS.

THE following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Regimental Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

"With a view to promoting the efficiency of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps in target practice, and to stimulate each member in acquiring proficiency in the use of the rifle, it is proposed to form a Regimental Rifle Association, to be designated 'The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association,' and to hold annually a Regimental Rifle meeting, to be conducted on a principle similar to those held annually at Wimbledon.

"That His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Honorary Colonel of the Corps, be asked to become Patron of the Association.

"That the Commandant of the Corps for the time being be *ex officio* Vice-Patron.

"That the following Committee of Management be formed to conduct the business of the Association, to draw up a set of rules for its management, and to carry out all necessary arrangements for meetings, &c.

"President.—Major Kemball.

"Members.—A Company—Lieut. Chalmers, Sergt. Stewart, Pte. Johnson; B Company—Capt. Forbes, Sergt. Instr. Herbert, Sergt. Whitehead; C Company—Captain Elmes, Corpl. Easton, Pte. Burton; D Company—Capt. Tennent, Sergt. Pirrie, Pte. Chant; E Company—Lieut. Lynch, Col. Sergeant Fretwell. Corpl. Thomson; F Company—Lieut. Shields, Pte. Stead, Pt. McEwen.

"That the rules of the association, when approved, as also full particulars regarding the meeting for the ensuing cold season, be printed and circulated by the Committee, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

"That as funds will be required to meet the cost of prizes to be awarded, as also the incidental expenses connected with the meeting, a subscription book be opened, and the public be invited to assist by donations and subscriptions in carrying out this very desirable object."

We believe the first meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday evening next, the 24th inst., at half-past five o'clock.

THE KHOJA MOHLA MURDER CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Killoo Kuttoo was brought up on remand and charged with committing murder, by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Hussanbhoy Goolam Hoosein Jan on the 12th instant, and Bhanjee Heerjee, Khakee Heeman, Jaffer Killian, Goolam Hoosein Killian and Hoosenbhoy Jamal with aiding and abetting the prisoner Killoo Kuttoo in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for prisoner No. 3; Mr. Kirkpatrick for prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6; Mr. Kapadia for prisoner No. 2. Prisoner No. 1 was not represented by counsel.

Curreemally Hoosenbhoy deposed—I am a merchant, and live at Khurruck. I am the son of the deceased. On last Wednesday I saw him alive and well a few minutes to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He left our house stating he was going to the Fort. About a quarter of an hour after, information reached me about him which induced me to go to Khoja Mohla. There I saw my father seated on the steps of a verandah bleeding. I went back for Dr. Blanc, who came and attended to my father. He did not speak to me. One Jaffer Mahomed who was there advised me to go and report the matter to Mr. Mills at the Mazagon Police Office. I went and returned with Mr. Mills and Mr. Hamilton. When we came to the house my father had been taken to the J. J. Hospital. I followed to the hospital, where I saw my father; he complained of pains in his chest. I remained with him until his death. His age was 54 years. He was the mookhtear of the Jamat. In that capacity he used to hear cases concerning the caste and decide them. I do not know Killoo Kuttoo. Before I went for a doctor I saw the prisoner in the hands of the Police, and the policeman had a knife in his hand: it was open, similar to the one produced.

Prisoner No. 1 declined to cross-examine this witness.

Examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of prisoners Nos. 4, 5 and 6—At the time the charpoy was carried to the hospital no person spoke to my father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—I am to one Taria Topun, who is a merchant, and keeps his place of business at Khoja Mohla. I live at Palla Bazaar. I know the deceased well. On the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., I was sitting in my master's office in the open verandah. I was looking towards the street when I saw Hussanbhoy; it was a quarter past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He was then standing, and prisoner No. 1 was standing in front of him with a knife in his hand. I was at a distance of 8 or 10 paces. In a minute or so after I saw prisoner inflict three stabs on Hussanbhoy. I did not hear any conversation previous to the prisoner's attack, nor did I know of anything that had happened between them before this. After the third stab Hussanbhoy fell down. I remained in my office, and I looked on. While prisoner was standing over Hussanbhoy, the latter asked him why he had stabbed him? Prisoner said, "you are my greatest enemy." Soon after a sepoy came running up, and prisoner gave the knife to him. A considerable crowd collected. I saw no other person offer any violence to Hussanbhoy. He was at once placed on a charpoy, and two doctors soon attended him. I did not talk to Hussanbhoy. He was soon after taken to the J. J. Hospital. About 8 or 10 days previous to this occurrence prisoner lived near my house. He belonged to my sect, but left it recently. The deceased also belonged to my sect or jamat. It is a very large jamat, and often disputes and quarrels arise. About 12 months ago 10 or 12 members of our jamat left; prisoner was one of them. He was in the habit of quarrelling with people, and used to assault them. I do not know the cause of these quarrels. The stabs inflicted by prisoner on Hussanbhoy were inflicted with great violence.

Cross-examined by prisoner—It is not true that those who do not call Aga Khan *Ulah* and his son *Nubbee* were assaulted. I do not know that on the 6th instant the mookee folly-wallah assaulted you. I do not know that you were assaulted on three different occasions at the Jamat Khana.

Witness examined by Mr. Farran—Until the time the prisoner gave up the knife to the policeman, both prisoner and Hussanbhoy were standing. I saw no stick.

Dr. Henry Blanc, the senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was next examined, who attended the deceased at the said hospital from his admission up to his death. Dr. Blanc described the several wounds he found on Hussanbhoy, and also the result of the post *mortem* examination he had made. The wounds were five in number and were such as could have been caused with a knife like the one now produced. The wounds, he said, must have been inflicted with much violence, and the death of Hussanbhoy was caused from shock

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT ON MAY 29.

(*"Times" Military Correspondent.*)

ALTHOUGH the heavy rain on Wednesday morning interfered somewhat with the spectacle Sir Thomas Steele intended to present to the Crown Prince of Germany, yet it served to show his Imperial Highness that the troops composing the Aldershott Division are no mere fair-weather soldiers, but capable of manœuvring as steadily over heavy spongy heather as the brigade of Guards are over the gravel parade at the rear of the Horse Guards. The general idea of the field-day was that the main portion of the division, under the immediate command of Sir Thomas Steele, was pursuing a force retiring through Pirbright and Chobham on Staines; the rear Guard of this corps represented the enemy, and was composed of a battery of Horse Artillery, the 16th Lancers, and two companies of Royal Engineers, the whole under the command of Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, V.C.

Shortly after 10 a.m. the Crown Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and their respective Staffs, having reached the Fox Hills, where the troops were already drawn up, the operations commenced by General Wardlaw pushing to the front with the Royal Dragoons to feel for the enemy, who were distinctly visible lining the crest of the Romping Down, guns, Lancers and Sappers being easily distinguishable with an ordinary glass. While the Royals on the left were drawing down the fire of the enemy, General Anderson's Infantry Brigade were pushing forward to turn their right flank, and in this they were supported by General Fyton's Brigade. The country between Fox Hills and Romping Down was admirably adapted for the movements of skirmishers, and the manner in which the men moved over the broken ground showed thorough and careful training. Every advantage was taken of cover, not only by the skirmishing battalions, but also by those in reserve, who rapidly seized on every fold in the ground in order to push up closer to the fighting line, and thus make the final attack more weighty and effectual. Here, too, the new Infantry transport came into play. The two-wheeled cards accompanying the battalions were speedily requisitioned as the firing became fast and furious, but the canvas bags for the supply of the cartridges to the men were speedily cast aside for the more handy shako. It is problematical, however, if these carts could have lived under the heavy fusillade to which the skirmishers were exposed, and it is equally certain their appearance at such a juncture in an actual engagement would have drawn down upon them artillery fire. Another point worthy of consideration on this subject is the feasibility of moving these carts laden with ball ammunition over heavy ground. Sir William Codrington, at a recent meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, expressed grave doubts as to whether the horses could move these carts when laden with ball cartridge. They certainly can with blank; but as we know the Russians during the Armenian campaign abandoned the two-wheeled ammunition carts, which were very much on the same model as our own, and reverted to pack carriages, it would be worth while ascertaining if the regimental transport laden for field service is capable of moving over bad, heavy, and broken ground. At about noon, Sir Howard Elphinstone's force having fallen gradually back on to the hills above Pirbright, a final assault was made on his position; the infantry, cheering loudly, charged up the slopes, while the artillery played upon the enemy's retreating columns, until their front was clouded by their own skirmishers. On the summit being gained by the attacking force, the "Cease fire" sounded, and the whole division formed up for a march past, without which performance a British field day seems incomplete.

Taking into consideration the state of the ground and the fact that the men, besides being drenched to the skin, had been under arms upwards of five hours, they moved with wonderful steadiness. The Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Patrick Campbell, led the way. Even the Crown Prince's critical eye could have found small fault with the faultless turn-out of the two troops of the A Brigade, which represented the finest branch of our service. The chestnut battery, which gained its fame under Norman Ramsay in the Peninsula, and has since earned fresh honours in every quarter of the globe, drew forth expressions of admiration as it trotted past. Following the Horse Artillery came General Wardlaw's cavalry brigade, the two leading regiments, the King's Dragoon Guards and Royals being particularly strong and steady, and certainly looked fit enough to uphold the honour of England's cavalry should occasion require. In rear of them, also at a trot, came Sir Howard Elphinstone with the pontoon train and Engineer troops. These also went by with marvellous precision. More than one spectator commented on the change that had been wrought in the equipment of the Engineers during the past few years. Lord Napier of Magdala, who was on the ground, an old Engineer himself, remarked with pride the efficiency and workmanlike appearance of his own corps; but, alas! those heavy waggons, long pontoon boats, telegraph waggons and photographic carts all mean roads; no provision seems to be made for transport over uncivilized countries such as we usually wage war in. It is much to be feared that the present system, advanced as it is compared with the old, which left everything to be arranged after the outbreak of war, is scarcely adapted either for the Bulgarian or Armenian roads, admirable though they are on our macadamized high ways in Great Britain. The five field batteries which went by between the Cavalry and Engineer troops showed as well in the pageantry of the march-past as they had previously done during the day's operations in moving from position to position with marked smartness. The three Infantry Brigades were preceded by the companies of Royal Engineers. Most of the battalions were followed by two ammunition carts, but there seems no order laid down as to the exact position these vehicles shall occupy during the march past. It was to be regretted that the Regimental Transport waggons did not accompany the troops, and that the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps were relegated to the camp for the day; there is no doubt that with all these on the ground Sir Thomas Steele's Division would have looked fit to take the field to-morrow, although before they really are ready to do so some radical alterations will be necessary in the material of the Division. Spare wheels will be found a necessity during a campaign, and the men of Infantry Regimental Transport should be instructed not only in riding and driving, but also in repairing their own waggons. On active service it will be found that the artificers of the Artillery and Engineers will have enough to do looking after their own repairs without wasting their time on Infantry damages; the system of supplying the men with ammunition requires careful consideration; shakos, though handy, are scarcely the best medium of conveyance, and yet the men seem to prefer them to the regulation canvas bag. Twenty-five years ago Lord Hardinge, the then Commander-in-Chief, insisted on the first regimental reserve ammunition being carried on pack animals. Since then the idea seems to have died away as far as European campaigning is concerned, though in India and the East its value has always been recognized. Now, however, thanks to Lord Napier of Magdala's energetic representations, 10,000 sets of pack saddles and harness are in course of manufacture, so that shortly we may hope to see ammunition carts relegated to the second reserve, and each company followed by its own special pack animals, for intrenching tools as well as for ball cartridge. In spite of the noble part played by the spade during the recent war, and in spite of the publicity given to the feats which the Turkish generals were enabled to perform simply owing to their faith in intrenchments, our infantry battalions are still without any means of carrying tools, nor were there any signs of spades or pickaxes in the Infantry Brigades yesterday.

During the earlier operations of the day, an unfortunate accident occurred by which the Lord Napier of Magdala lost a favourite charger that had carried him for many years in India and finally accompanied him home; this gave rise to discussion as to the necessary equipment of a farrier sergeant; two or three veterinary surgeons were speedily on the spot, but, although it was obvious to the most casual observer that the poor beast must be destroyed, there was no weapon with which to carry out the verdict. In vain orderlies were despatched to camp, not a round of ball-cartridge could be obtained, and finally the poor creature had to be led to death. Now this was an accident—a broken tibia from a kick—that might have occurred in the ranks of any cavalry regiment or any battery of Artillery, and yet farrier-sergeants, and veterinary surgeons are unprepared to put an animal instantly out of pain. It is wise and necessary when troops are armed with blank cartridge to remove service ammunition from their pouches, but a loaded pistol in the holster of a farrier sergeant is an appendage that might easily be added to his present field kit.

The Crown Prince throughout the day, in spite of the drenching rain, rode from point to point minutely inspecting every branch of the service, although his attention seemed to be chiefly fixed on the manner in which our men skirmished. He must be fastidious indeed if the flexible, handy lines in which the 41st and 52nd moved did not satisfy him. Nothing could have been more workmanlike than the manner in which these two regiments moved, while the final advance of the whole force up the slopes of Romping Down was carried out in a most realistic manner. Although the Duke of Cambridge cannot show large masses of troops to his Imperial relative, he may, and doubtless does, feel justly proud of those he is able to show. In no place in the world, not even in Berlin, could be paraded 12,000 men who in point of stature, physique, drill, discipline, and equipment could surpass the Division which marched past the Crown Prince on Wednesday. It is many years since his Imperial Highness has seen British troops. The changes worked in those years must infallibly have impressed him with the idea that we are at last making rapid strides towards regaining our old position as one of the first Military Powers in the world. There was an old idea abroad that England invariably required a catastrophe before she attempted reforms on her Army. The events of the past few years have thoroughly disproved that saying. Thanks to the energy and inherent military qualities of the present Commander-in-Chief, we have been striving in time of peace to prepare for war. The sight his Royal Highness witnessed on Aldershott Fox Hills must have satisfied him that his efforts have not been thrown away, but that the Army, under his guidance, has achieved a far higher standard than it ever attained before, and is, indeed, ready to go anywhere or do anything.

SELF-POSSESSION is at all times a valuable quality and seldom more so than when one is receiving a deputation. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco seems to be not deficient in this respect. The other day he received a deputation introduced by Mr. Kearney, leader of the working men's agitation in that city. After listening to an excited harangue the Archbishop, according to the San Francisco *News Letter*, with "placid urbanity," returned the following reply: "Mr. Kearney, I understand that you wish me to mind my own business. Very good, you wish me to mind my own business. Very good. Perhaps you know my business better than I do. But, Mr. Kearney, there is only one gentleman who is at present authorized to show me how to mind my business, and that is the Pope of Rome. Perhaps, Mr. Kearney, if you will write to him, he will transfer that power to you. And now let me tell you a little story, Mr. Kearney. I have lived here a great many years, and I know the temper of the people of California pretty well; and a long time ago, before you had come to America, I went to bed one night leaving everything going on in the city as usual. Well, Mr. Kearney, after a comfortable night's rest I arose and looked out of my window, and there in the street was a poor fellow hanging by his neck, quite dead, suspended from a lamp-post. He was a poor fellow who did not know how to mind his own business, Mr. Kearney, and that was all. You mind your business well, Mr. Kearney, and I will mind mine. Good morning." The deputation, thanking the Archbishop for his courtesy, then retired.

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The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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